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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1912. SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 51

The THIRD DEGREE.

by CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER X.

The clock ticked on, and still the merciless browbeating went on. They had been at it now five long, weary hours. Through the blinds the gray daylight outside was creeping its way in. All the policemen were exhausted. The prisoner was on the verge of collapse. Maloney and Patrolman Delaney were dozing on chairs, but Capt. Clinton, a marvel of iron will and physical strength, never relaxed for a moment. Not allowing himself to weaken or show signs of fatigue, he kept pounding the unhappy youth with searching questions.

By this time Howard's condition was pitiable to witness. His face was white as death. His trembling lips could hardly articulate. It was with the greatest difficulty that he kept on his feet. Every moment he seemed about to fall. At times he clutched the table nervously, for fear he would stumble. Several times, through sheer exhaustion, he sat down. The act was almost involuntary. Nature was giving way.

"I can't stand any more," he murmured. "What's the good of all these questions? I tell you I didn't do it."

He sank helplessly on to a chair. His eyes rolled in his head. He looked as is he would faint.

"Stand up!" thundered the captain angrily.

Howard obeyed mechanically, although he reeled in the effort. To steady himself, he caught hold of the table. His strength was fast ebbing. He was losing his power to resist. The captain saw he was weakening, and he smiled with satisfaction. He'd soon get a confession out of him. Suddenly bending forward, so that his fierce, determined stare glared right into Howard's half closed eyes, he shouted:

"You did it and you know you did!"

"No—I—" replied Howard weakly.

"These repeated denials are useless!" shouted the captain. "There's already enough evidence to send you to the chair!"

Howard shook his head helplessly. Weakly he replied:

"This constant questioning is making me dizzy. Good God! What's the use of questioning me and questioning me? I know nothing about it."

"Why did you come here?" thundered the captain.

"I've told you over and over again. We're old friends. I came to borrow money. He owed me a few hundred dollars when we were at college together, and I tried to get it. I've told you so many times. You won't believe me. My brain is tired. I'm thoroughly exhausted. Please let me go. My poor wife won't know what's the matter."

"Never mind about your wife," growled the captain. "We've sent for her. How much did you try to borrow?"

Howard was silent a moment, as if racking his brain, trying to remember.

"A thousand—two thousand. I forget. I think one thousand."

"Did he say he'd lend you the money?" demaned the inquisitor.

"No," replied the prisoner, with hesitation. He couldn't—he—poor chap—he—"

"Ah!" snapped the captain. "He refused—that led to words. There was a quarrel, and—" Suddenly leaning forward until his face almost touched Howard's, he hissed rather than spoke: "You shot him!"

Howard gave an involuntary step backward, as he realized the trap being laid for him.

"No, no!" he cried.

Quickly following up his advantage, Capt. Clinton shouted dramatically:

"You lie! He was found on the floor in this room—dead. You were trying to get out of the house without being seen. You hadn't even stopped to wash the blood on your hands. All you fellers make mistakes. You relied on getting away unseen. You never stopped to think that the blood on your hands would betray you." Gruffly he added: "Now, come, what's the use of wasting all this time. It won't go so hard with you if you own up. You killed Robert Underwood!"

Howard shook his head. There was a pathetic expression of helplessness on his face.

"I didn't kill him," he faltered. "I was asleep on that sofa. I woke up. It was dark. I went out. I wanted to get home. My wife was waiting for me."

"Now I've caught you lying," interrupted the captain quickly. "You told the coroner you saw the dead man and feared you would be suspected of his murder, and so tried to get away unseen." Turning to his men, he added: "How is that Maloney? Did the prisoner say that?"

The sergeant consulted his back notes, and replied:

"Yes, Cap, that's what he said."

Suddenly Capt. Clinton drew from his hip pocket the revolver which he had found on the floor near the dead man's body. The supreme test was about to be made. The wily police captain would now play his trump card. It was not without reason that his enemies charged him with empolying unlawful methods in conducting his inquisitorial examinations.

"Stop your lying!" he said fiercely. "Tell the truth or we'll keep you here until you do. The motive is clear. You came for money. You were refused, and you did the trick."

Suddenly producing the revolver, and holding it well under the light, so that the rays from the electrolier fell directly on its highly polished surface, he shouted:

"Howard Jeffries, you shot Robert Underwood, and you shot him with this pistol!"

Howard gazed at the shining surface of the metal as if fascinated. He spoke not a word, but his eyes became riveted on the weapon until his face assumed a vacant stare. From the scientific standpoint, the act of hypnotism had been accomplished. In his nervous and overfatigued state, added to his susceptibility to quick hypnosis, he was now directly under the influence of Capt. Clinton's stronger will. He was completely receptive. The past seemed all a blur on his mind. He saw the flash of steel and the police captain's angry, determined-looking face. He felt he was powerless to resist that will any longer. He stepped back and gave a shudder, averting his eyes from the blinding steel. Capt. Clinton quickly followed up his advantage:

"You committed this crime, Howard Jeffries!" he shouted, fixing him with a stare. To his subordinate he shouted: "Didn't he Maloney?"

"He killed him all right," echoed Maloney.

His eyes still fixed on those of his victim, and approaching his face close to his, the captain shouted:

"You did it Jeffries! Come on own up! Let's have the truth! You shot Robert Underwood with this revolver. You did it, and you can't deny it! You know you can't deny it! Speak!" he thundered. "You did it!"

Howard, his eyes still fixed on the shining pistol, repeated, as if reciting a lesson:

"I did it!"

Quickly Capt. Clinton signaled to Maloney to approach nearer with his note-book. The detective sergeant took his place immediately back of Howard. The captain turned to his prisoner:

"You shot Robert Underwood!"

"I shot Robert Underwood," repeated Howard mechanically.

"You quarreled!"

"We quarreled."

"You came here for money!"

"I came here for money."

"He refused to give it to you!"

"He refused to give it to me."

"There was a quarrel!"

"There was a quarrel."

"You drew that pistol!"

"I drew that pistol."

"And shot him!"

"And shot him."

Capt. Clinton smiled triumphantly.

"That's all," he said.

Howard collapsed into a chair. His head dropped forward on his breast, as if he were asleep. Capt. Clinton yawned and looked at his watch. Turning to Maloney, he said with a chuckle:

"By George; it's taken five hours to get it out of him!"

Maloney turned out the electric lights and went to pull up the window shades, letting the bright daylight stream into the room. Suddenly there was a ring at the front door. Officer Delaney opened, and Dr. Bernstein entered. Advancing into the room, he shook hands with the captain.

"I'm sorry I couldn't come before, captain. I was out when I got the call. Where's the body."

The captain pointed to the inner room.

"In there."

After glancing curiously at Howard, the doctor disappeared into the inner room.

Capt. Clinton turned to Maloney.

"Well, Maloney, I guess our work is done here. We want to get the prisoner over to the station, then make out a charge of murder, and prepare the full confession to submit to the magistrate. Have everything ready by nine o'clock. Meantime, I'll go down and see the newspaper boys. I guess there's a bunch of them down there. Of course, it's too late for the morning papers, but it's a bully good story for the afternoon editions. Delaney, you're responsible for the prisoner. Better handcuff him."

The patrolman was just putting the manacles on Howard's wrists when Dr. Bernstein re-entered from the inner room. The captain turned.

"Well, have you seen your man?" he asked.

The doctor nodded.

"Found a bullet wound in his head," he said. "Flesh all burned—must have been pretty close range. It might have been a case of suicide."

Capt. Clinton frowned. He didn't like suggestions of that kind after a confession which had cost him five hours' work to procure.

"Suicide?" he sneered. "Say, doctor, did you happen to notice what side of the head the wound was on?"

Dr. Bernstein reflected a moment.

"Ah, yes. Now I come to think of it, it was the left side."

"Precisely," sneered the captain. "I never heard of a suicide shooting himself in the left temple. Don't worry, doctor, it's murder, all right." Pointing with a jerk of his finger toward Howard, he added: "And we've got the man who did the job."

Officer Delaney approached his chief and spoke to him in a low tone. The captain frowned and looking toward his prisoner. Then, turning toward the officer, he said:

"Is the wife downstairs?"

The officer nodded.

"Yes, sir; they just telephoned."

"Then let her come up," said the captain. "She may know something."

Delaney returned to the telephone and Dr. Bernstein turned to the captain:

"Say what you will, captain, I'm not at all sure that Underwood did not do this himself."

"Ain't you? Well, I am," replied the captain with a sneer. Pointing again to Howard, he said:

"This man has just confessed to the shooting."

At that moment the front door opened and Annie Jeffries came in escorted by an officer. She was pale and frightened, and looking timidly at the group of strange and serious-looking men present. Then her eyes went round the room in search of her husband. She saw him seemingly asleep in an armchair, his wrists manacled in front of him. With a frightened exclamation she sprang forward, but Officer De-

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Worn Gold Not Worth Face Value

It has been estimated by the treasury experts that there are millions of dollars in gold coin in circulation which are not worth its face value, due to the wear caused by abrasions in circulation. The attention of treasury officials has been called to this situation, but no notice will be taken of it officially, and the "short" gold will continue to pass current wherever it is offered.

Should any of this worn gold be presented at the treasury or any of the sub-treasuries, however, the owners of it would be losers to the extent of the abrasion, for all gold turned in to the government in this way is carefully tested by weight, and any shortage beyond a certain amount is deducted from its price.

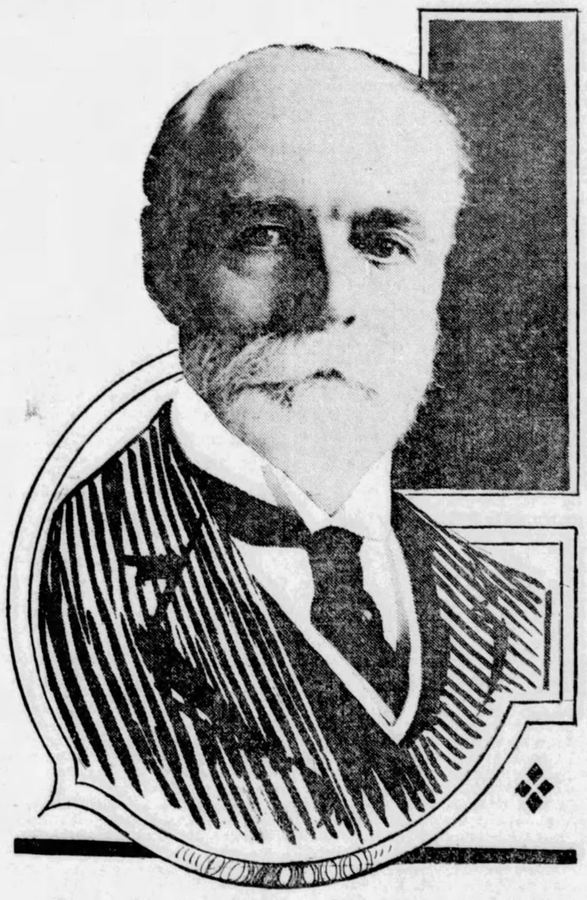
As a rule, the government does not require that gold coins shall be of standard weight to be redemmed at their face value, but it has established what is known as a "limit of tolerance," beyond which no gold coins may go without being subject to discount. This limit permits a loss of weight of one-half of one per cent below which reductions are made at the rate of 4 cents a grain.

Light weight gold exists principally on the Pacific coast and in the intermountain states, where the bulk of American gold coin is in circulation. The financial interests of the west know two kinds of gold, treasury gold and bank gold. The former is full weight, or is within the one-half of one per cent limit, while the latter is below that limit. The worn gold almost never reaches the treasury or sub-treasuries. According to reports here, it is passed from bank to bank and from individual to individual, in that way maintaining its parity of value.

Silver coin is always worth its face value, regardless of how much it has been worn.

President Taft, it is said, will not go to Cincinnati and practice law when he leaves the White House, but has agreed to accept a professorship in the Yale Law School, at a salary of $5,000 a year.

Late Ambassador to Court of St. James



Whitelaw Reid died at Dorchester House, his palatial London home, Sunday, December 15, 1912.

THE COUNTRY MINISTER OVERLOOKED

A Letter to the New York Sun.

In view of the changes in scriptural interpretation that are being suggested quite frequently in these days by conferences and societies of learned men who are presumed to know what they are talking about, it occurs to me that the time is ripe for a country ministers' forward movement.

We have been so busily engaged in financing propagandas in behalf of men and religion that we have quite overlooked the country minister who is called upon to preach the gospel along the rural free delivery routes on a salary of $450 a year.

In these days the minister of a small country parish never knows, even approximately, what to expect. His path is full of pitfalls. His life is one of perils and rude surprises. While stretching out his hands for the ancient donation his foothold is threatened by the shifting foundations of his faith. He goes to bed when the day's hard work is done strengthened in spirit by the comforting thought of everlasting flames for the wicked; he arises in the morning to discover there is no hell, that it has been abolished overnight by a learned conference that has no need for it.

The country minister is a martyr. As a sectarian he asks for bread and is given a stone; as an old-fashioned Christian he asks for a tangible hell of fire and brimstone and is given a state of mind; as a human being he asks for a payment on his back salary and is given a second-hand overcoat and a pair of fur mittens. Truly his life is not a bed of roses. But it is not the lack of worldly prosperity that turns his hair prematurely gray; it is the haunting fear that without a moment's warning the foundations of his faith may be kicked from beneath his feet.

Consider his plight. In the morning we see him weeding his little potato patch; in the kitchen his wife is busy over the washtub; on the table are the remnants of the last donation; three youngsters are digging in the sand behind the woodshed, while another, the oldest, is trudging along on his way to the little schoolhouse down by the cheese factory.

We see him again at night. The day's work is done and wife and children have gone to bed. He is alone in the sitting room reading the Good Book. Reverently he turns its pages; he reaches the sixteenth chapter of Luke and his face reflects the spiritual ecstasy that thrills him.

The parable of Lazarus and the rich man!

Here is justice, stern and terrible—justice for the man who on earth was always clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day, and justice for the poor beggar who was laid at his gate. Yes, there is solace in the thought of the rich man in torments, lifting up his eyes in hell and seeing the poor man in glory. He reads the wonderful parable again and again with infinite satisfaction.

We see him once more on the following day as the family gathers about the dinner table. His oldest son is reading the weekly paper that has just been delivered by the rural mail carrier. Suddenly the boy uttesr a peculiar cry. "What's the matter, Calvin?" inquires his father anxiously. "Oh, pa," replies Calvin, gulping audibly, "there ain't no hell; they've cut it out."

The blow falls like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. No hell! He cannot grasp the hideous import of the words. No hell! And he has preached it for 20 years, found in it a solace for the world's injustice, "sensed" it a thousand times in his bitter experiences.

It is too much for him to bear. He gropes his way into the sitting room, where he can be alone with his grief.

From that time on he is a changed man. Life has lost its zest. His spirit is broken and soon it is whispered that his salary is to be reduced because he no longer preaches with his old-time fire and vigor.

You may compel a country minister to mortgage his household goods to buy the necessities of life; you may put him out in the road, bag and baggage, for non-payment of rent; you may refuse to help him give decent burial to his youngest child when diphtheria lays hold upon his family—and all these things he will endure with Christian fortitude. But when you rob him of a hell you break his spirit, you kill the hope that makes his life bearable, you strike a fatal blow at his sense of justice beyond the grave. For the country minister is a rugged character; his life is full of hardships and stern privations, and he demands an orthodoxy that is somewhat in accord with his environment. The pink tea variety may do for the smug soothsayers who with half-closed eyes that turn neither to the righ nor to the left ride to their pulpits in limousines, but it will never satisfy the lowly apostle of the wrath to come who tackles the Devil wherever and whenever he meets him, without regard to consequences.

JENNY'S CHRISTMAS

Collier's Weekly.

VENGEANCE of Jenny's case? Fie on her! Never name her, child!"

Such was Mrs. Quickly's verdict, and such doubtless would be Mrs. Grundy's as she slams the door in Jenny's face on Christmas morning.

But Rossetti in his moving poem, which tells of this poor Magdalen of the London streets,

Lazy, laughing, languid Jenny,

Fond of a kiss and fond of a guinea,

breathes for her a kinder aspiration.

If but a woman's heart could see

Such erring heart unerringly!

And now of a truth Jenny's case is being pitifully considered by her own sex.

Magazines contrived for our own daughters' reading tell of her, her brief day of finery, her swift and shabby end; books are being written—not heavy scientific books which forget Jenny is a human being, but readable books, human books by noble women like Jane Addams—all about Jenny and her age-long problem. And the day seems at hand when Jenny's case, which has lain so long in the dusty pigeonholes of Time, is about to get a hearing.

We know something now of her ill-protected childhood, of what dangers lurk for her on the way home from factory or shop; we know of her humble reaching toward Romance and how a bitter snare was made of her dream of love. We have heard, too, the story of those who deal in her body, white young image of God's house, for profit, and of the poison distilled from that profanation which shall be visited upon our sons and daughters.

It seems incredible, now we look backward on it, that the thousands of men who went unquestioningly to death for a principle fifty years ago, and the wives and mothers who sent them forth should have been satisfied to ignore that other world-wide slavery not alone of body but of soul with whose continuance, if they but knew, was bound up the well-being of the race.

Now at last Jenny is beginning to find defenders. Now at last editors and preachers, novelists and social workers, are found to tell her story, to cry out her miseries upon the world. But for the uncounted Jennies of the past who shall make answer?

And there are those today, camp followers of the great crusade, who are willing to trade upon Jenny's plight, writers willing to masquerade as moralists in order to sell their prurient wares. These authors of "best sellers" portray for our shop girls and stenographers the luxurious ease in which Jenny lives, her charming gowns, the fashionable background of her downfall. These enemies of Jenny—who subject her to the salacious curiosity of a second-class De Maupassant for fifteen cents a copy—are the more insidious because they make plain-speaking harder; having them in mind, it is easier to sympathize with the prudery of a generation which protected the ears and eyes of its women.

We are asking our women today to come out of the Early Victorian comfort of false silences and to listen this Christmas morning to the cry of Jenny. She has been waiting many centuries from her sisters for that which Jesus did not refuse.

Ducks Spoil $500,000

Oil producers and refiners in Tampico fields will lose more than $500,000 because millions of wild ducks have migrated to Mexico since the advent of the cold weather and hundreds of thousands of them have alighted in the great lakes of oil and perished there.

The unnumbered flocks of dead water fowl have ruined the crude oil, which, because of the decomposed animal matter, cannot be refined. About three years ago, when the oil wells spouted millions of barrels of oil in this district so fast the owners of the wells had to build dikes to confine it, great lakes scores of acres in extent were formed.

Many of these lakes remain untouched. The ducks have mistaken the vast oil lakes for water and have alighted in them. The crude gummy oil glued the feathers of the birds so they were unable to arise again and in a short time they died. It has been found impossible to get the dead ducks from the lakes of oil except near the edges.

Balkan King Knows English.

New York Sun.

A peculiarity of the three Balkan rulers, King Ferdinand, King Peter and King Nicholas, is the admirable manner in which they all speak English. That King Ferdinand, a Saxe-Coburg, and King Peter, who has spent most of his life in the capitals of Europe, should be conversant with our language is not, after all, astonishing, but it is curious that King Nicholas, who has reigned over his little nation of herdsmen and shepherds for five and forty years, and seldom crosses his own frontier, should be the most perfect English scholar of the three.

Albanians Have Queer and Interesting History

Kristo Ansatas Dako is an exiled Albanian, who is pursuing graduate work in history and philosophy in Oberlin college. The question of Albanian independence is one of the big issues in the Balkan war situation. It was because of Mr. Dako's aggressiveness in the cause of independence that he was exiled. His discussion of Albania is thus timely and interesting.—Editor's note.

By KRISTO ANSATAS DAKO.

The name of "Albanians" was given first in the eleventh century by the Greeks of the lower empire to the tribe inhabiting Albasan (Elbasan); but later it was extended to all those who spoke the same language or dialects of the same language as that of the original inhabitants of Albasan, from whom the Italians derived the word "Albania," and gave it to the rest of Europe. These names "Albania" and "Albanians" are not known among the descendants of the early citizens of Albasan.

Those whom the world calls Albanians know themselves as Shkipetar, and the country in which they live Shkiperia or Shkypnia. These peopeople are generally and in all probability accurately identified as the results of the combination of the ancient Illyrians, Macedonians and Epirotes, who were all the descendants of the more ancient Pelasgians. In 168 B. C. Illyria, Epirus and Macedonia became provinces of the Roman empire, but the Roman conquest seems to have wrought little change in the social condition of the Albanians. They still retain the national manners and usages, and still remained a distinct and peculiar people. At the end of the seventh century central and southern Albania were two provinces of the Byzantine empire, expelled the polis and Durazzo were their respective capitals. Both these cities were conquered by a people of Mongolian origin who came from Asia, the Bulgarians, who later were Slavonized (914-927 A. D.). Basil II, the emperor of the Bazantine Empire, expelled the Bulgarians from these regions in a serious of campaigns extending from 977 to 1019. The Turks entered Europe for the first time in 1346, and 1359 conquered Gallipoli and established themselves.

Albanian Kingdom Revived.

In 1385, Charles Topia, one of the ruling princes of Albania, being at war with his cousin George Balsh, another Albanian prince, asked help from the Turks, who joined Topia and conquered Balsh. This is the first time that the Turks appear in Albania. After the Turkish conquest of the Byzantine empire, 1453 A. D., the Albanian kingdom was revived for a time by the national hero Scanderbeg, who made himself master of the Albanian territory. He at once abjured the Mohammedan religion and proclaimed himself the avenger of his family and the champion of the Christian faith. The native princes, who at this time were all Christians, flocked to his standard, and at the head of his forces, by his valor, energy and great qualities as a military leader, Scanderbeg withstood for 22 years the mightiest efforts of the Turks. He died in 1468, leaving his kingdom, it is not generally known, to the friendly guardianship of the Venetians. After the death of Scanderbeg the Albanians fought 10 years longer against the Mohammedans, but in 1478 Albania again become subject to the sultan. From 1478 to 1833 Albania was a part of the Turkish empire, but it had its own home rule and was governed by native families, in which the power passed from father to son.

Form National League.

In 1808 Sultan Mahmound II. attempted to centralize the government of all the provinces of his empire in Constantinople. He found great difficulty in carrying out this plan among the non-Turkish nations; that is, Albanians, Bosnians, Kourds, Syrians and Arabs, but in the middle of the 19th century the home rule of Albania was abolished and its government centralized in Constantinople. In 1878, after the Russo-Turkish war, the Albanians formed a national league known under the name of the League of Prizrend, with the purpose of defending parts of their territory given by the treaties of San Stefano and Berlin to Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria and Greece. The whole of Albania for three years was ruled by this league and the territories which were assigned to Greece and Montenegro were saved to Albania. Until the middle ages the Albanian nation occupied all the countries which form the Balkan peninsula on the right side of the Danube. But in the seventh century, when the Servian and Bulgarian invasions took place, the Albanians were driven westward to the coast of the Adriatic Sea. Their present territory extends from Montenegro on the north to the Gulf of Arta on the south, and embraces the following four vilayets of the Turkish Empire: Scutari, Kossovo, Monastir, and Yanina. No census of these has ever been taken, but the population is close to 3,000,000, with 800,000 additional in southern Italy, 900,000 in Greece, 40,000 to 50,000 in America—not counting those who emigrate from southern Italy and Greece, but only those who emigrate from Albania proper—30,000 in Roumania, and several thousand in Egypt, Bulgaria and Russia.

Woman Is Honored.

The Albanians who live now in Italy emigrated there after the Turks conquered Albania, but they kept their own language and social customs, and their own form of Christianity. They recognize as their religious head the pope instead of the Greek patriarch at Constantinople. The feudal system is as powerful as ever in Albania. To a great extent the Albanians still live a patriarchal life. Each tribe or clan has its own chief or "bairakdar," and a council of elders, which governs the tribe and to which they refer all quarrels and disputes. The decisions of the elders are final. As each clan has its bairakdar, so each family, which sometimes embraces from 50 to 100 members living under the same roof, has its leader, the oldest member of the family, whose word is absolute. Although the majority of the Albanians nominally assumed the Mohammedan faith, they have never become polygamous, for they have a great respect for womanhood and a deep love for home. In Albania the woman is the head of the house, the equal in all respects of her husband.

Modern Buildings Permanent.

New York Times.

The pyramids of Egypt would not be the type of permanence they are were they exposed to the vicissitudes of the American climate. At the annual meeting of the Modern Historic Records Association it was stated that the ancients are eclipsed by the moderns in storing records:

"We have better methods; with cement and granite and steel we can build to last indefinitely. We are more careful than the architects of the mediaeval cathedrals in planning our foundations, and more skillful than the Romans in constructing our vaults and roofs. There is no reason why a building erected with proper care should not endure forever, acts of Providence aside, and shelter indefinitely whatever may be stored in it."

Royalty's Ancestors.

When Charles I was king of England, a country girl came to London in search of a situation, and applied for the position of "tub woman," or carrier of beer, at a brew house. The brewer, struck by her good looks, married her. In a short time he died, leaving her a large fortune. She gave up the brewery and for the proper settlement of her husband's affairs, was recommended to Mr. Hyde, a rising young barrister, who she afterward married. This gentleman ultimately became the Earl of Clarendon and from his marriage with her he had one daughter, who became the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, both subsequently queens of England.

Short Ends of News

The historic Gibson hotel in Cincinnati was destroyed by fire last week. A number of persons were injured.

There was an increase of poverty in New York during the past year, in spite of general prosperity. The high cost of living is held responsible for the increase.

From Lisbon, Portugal, comes the story of famished wolves devouring four persons in the province of Beira. A great hunt was organized and more than a hundred wolves killed.

An estimate of the cost of a European war at the present time has been placed at $5,400,000,000 a month. It is said that such a war would paralyze contending nations.

The wife of William Ellis Corey, the steel millionaire, says she loves America, but can never live here again, because the country is too noisy. Mrs. Corey was Mabelle Gilman, an actress.

Emilie Campa, the Mexican insurrecto leader released by the United States district court at Phoenix, Ariz., is reported to have gone back to Mexico to start another revalution.

Governor Wilson carried West Virginia, according to the official count, by 34,069 over Theodore Roosevelt, his nearest competitor. The Socialists of the state made greater gains than any other party.

Ore M. Elliott, a deaf mute, has purchased and will publish and edit the leading Republican newspaper at Lexington, Mo. Mr. Elliott is said to be one of the best printers in his section of the state.

A last, long, vociferous call has been sent out from Stockton, Kansas, for leap year brides. Despairing of being asked voluntarily, 17 young men have organized a matrimonial club and sent the news far and wide that they want wives.

Millions of dead fish have been cast up from the Gulf of Mexico at Tampico, Mexico, and vicinity. It is supposed a submarine volcanic disturbance had killed the fish, which ranged from six-foot tarpons to 18-inch mullets.

The county jail at Hugoton, Kan., which has stood two and a half years without a prisoner, has been rented by the county commissioners as a dwelling. Ford, another Kansas town, also has a jail which has been without an occupant nearly three years, and the town is now advertising it for rent.

Mrs. Lee De Forest, granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, has resigned her position at the head of the drafting department of one of New York's largest construction firms to devote her time to woman suffrage. She says she was unable to withstand the temptation to get into the fight.

This year's Nobel prizes were distributed as follows: Medicine, Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York; physics, Gustaf Dalen, of Stockholm; literature, Gerhart Hauptmann, of Berlin; chemistry, divided between Prof. Grignard, Nancy University, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, Toulonse University. The peace prize was not awarded.

On Washington's birthday Miss Edith Robertson, telephone operator of the Imperial Hotel, New York, will wed Jose Marino, a wealthy mine owner of Talajara, Mexico. Marino was charmed with Miss Robertson's voice over the wire and sought an introduction, and at first sight of the owner he began a rapid-fire courtship and was accepted.

Chicago women, following the example set by the women of Philadelphia, have entered the market to bring about a reduction in the price of eggs. They have ordered ten carloads of fresh country eggs, which will be placed on sale in booths in different parts of the city at 24 cents a dozen. The prices have been ranging from 37 to 47 cents a dozen.

Cholera horrors in Constantinople, where thousands are dying, are described by a correspondent of a New York and a London newspaper. He says: "Today I went to some of the mosques in Constantinople. They are still hideous beyond description. At St. Sophia, for instance, there are more than 4,000 stricken soldiers. They fill the sacred building, and in the courtyard they lie groaning and dying. A doctor who passed there this morning counted 136 dead in the courtyards."

William H. Clark, of Sandusky City, Ohio, was a visitor at the home of his grandson in Toledo last week. Mr. Clark was born in the town of Faversham, Kent, England, February 1, 1811, and will therefore be 102 years old if he lives until next February 1. He was 5 years of age when the battle of Waterloo was fought. He is keen-witted still, and talks intelligently of all the wonderful history embraced in the last century, which is as familiar to him as current events.

Prof. E. T. Phillips, in a talk before the Maryland State Beekeepers' Association, declared that it is acute nervous prostration that kills the busy little bee. After a hard summer, working 10 hours a day gathering honey, the bee goes into winter quarters for a vacation. All that time he has to suppress his temperament and smother his energy. Then is when the trouble comes. Scientists have long troubled over the problem as to why the little workers die in such large numbers during the winter months.

A human hand protruding from ons of cement has been found in one of the concrete pillars of the government dam across the Mississippi river at Keokuk, Iowa, explaining the disappearance, several weeks ago, of one of the laborers. The man's body is imbedded in the solid concrete, and is likely to remain there. To blast it out would destroy not only the body but a great part of one of the large blocks of cement composing the dam.

That profanity is a mark of development and a sign of civilization was the declaration of the Rev. Elmer T. Clark, pastor of the University Southern Methodist Church, before a ministers' meeting in St. Louis. As authority for the statement Dr. Clark quoted Sir William Ramsay, one of the greatest authorities on the history of Asia Minor. Uncivilized people express their anger in vulgar language. As they become civilized they drop vulgarity and become profane.

The MANSION of MYSTERY

by Chester K. Steele

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CHAPTER XXX.

Raising the Curtain.

As soon as his interview with Tom Ostrello was at an end, Adam Adams asked the young man to leave him.

"I am going to follow up this clew," he said. "And the quicker the better."

He looked over a valise he carried and selected a number of things he wanted. Midnight found him at the depot, boarding a train for Fairfield. At the latter place he changed and took another train for Bryport. Arriving at that city, he located at a hotel, and went to bed).

He was up at sunrise and procured an early breakfast. Then he returned to his room and spent a full hour in donning another outfit and in powdering his face, and adjusting a wig and a reddish moustache.

The same car that had taken him to the vicinity of John Watkins' residence before, took him there again. As he approached the house he saw the secret service man coming forth.

"Excuse me, Mr. Watkins, but I must see you," said he, in a low and suggestive tone.

"To see me?" questioned the man. "What about?"

"Well, I must see you alone. The sky may be rather red you know."

At the last words the secret service man started slightly. "That's true, and I don't like a red sky," he answered. "Come into the house. You just caught me in time."

He led the way inside and up to his den, closing and locking the door after him.

"Now, then, what do you want to see me about?" he demanded sharply.

"Don't you recognize me?"

"I must say I do not, although your face seems familiar."

"I am Number Four."

There was a pause, and Adam Adams studied the face before him closely.

"Well?" came from the secret service man coldly.

"There has been trouble, Mr. Watkins. Matlock Styles sent me to you."

"The dickens you say. What right has he——"

"He had to do it. Things are getting warm."

"He should have come himself."

"He couldn't do it. The detectives are shadowing every movement he makes. He didn't even dare to drop you a letter."

"What's the cause of the trouble?"

"Those queers in the safe."

"Then the authorities got them?"

"Yes, and they've sent down some New York detectives, who are watching everybody."

"Bah! Styles must be getting nervous."

"He told me to tell you something more. They found something else. It's about the poison powder that was used. You made some kind of a mistake——"

John Watkins leaped to his feet and turned pale.

"I made a mistake?" he cried. "How? For heaven's sake, man, tell me all!" He went to a cupboard, got out some brandy and drank a stiff portion.

"That is what Styles wants to find out. He thinks you put out some clews that point to him. He says if you did he will blow you sky-high. He wants the truth from you, and he wants it right away."

"Clews? Against him? He is crazy. I never put out a single clew against him. Why should I? Wasn't it arranged that we should fix it against the girl, and didn't I even go to the trouble to spy on Langmore and get the combination of the safe—although it didn't do any good. And then after the job is done, didn't I——" The secret service man came to an abrupt stop, as if fearing he had said too much. "Look here, did he tell you all this, or is this some game?"

"Hey!" exclaimed Adams Adams, pretending to be amazed. "Did he tell me. See here, I don't care if you are the boss, I am not going to run the risk of being sent up for twenty years for you. I came to help Styles out, that's all. I had the devil's own job getting out of Sidham without being followed. Tomorrow I am going to take my money and move west. You won't trust a fellow, and yet you expect——"

"Never mind, Pink, don't get on your ear so quick——"

"Ain't I got a right to get on my ear? You go and poison two people and then——"

"Who said I did the poisoning?" John Watkins was plainly agitated.

"Didn't Styles tell all of us? He wasn't going to have those clews pointing at him. He says you bungled."

"He is a calf!" roared John Watkins. "Where is the nerve he used to have? So he told all of you that I did the job, eh? Well, I'll square things with him for that."

"He wouldn't care if you hadn't made some sort of a botch—"

"I? A botch? Say, don't you believe what he tells you, because it isn't true!"

"Well, he says—"

"I don't care what he says. I didn't do the job, and I am not going to let him shift the responsibility on my shoulders. He's a fool. Don't everybody think the girl is guilty, and if they clear her isn't there another string to the bow?"

"You mean Tom Ostrello?"

"That's it. So he told you about that, too," came from the secret service man bitterly. "Well, he isn't the man I thought he was. I suppose he has gone and blabbed right and left."

"Only to the band. We knew something was on the carpet and we cornered him and then he had to speak. Why, one of the New York detectives

found our place under the old mill, and we had to do him to keep the thing a secret."

"You got him out of the way?"

"Yes."

"Did Styles do that job?"

"No. We had to draw lots. I ain't saying who drew the red ball."

"Maybe you drew it yourself."

"Maybe I did and maybe I didn't. What I want to know is: What are we to do? The crowd don't like Styles much, and I can tell you confidentially, that for two pins we would throw him over—that is, if you will stand by us."

"You want to elect a new leader?"

"Yes. But with the understanding that the crowd is to be let in on the ground floor after this. No more working in the dark. Even yet we don't know why those murders were committed, and yet it looks as if all of us might suffer, unless you pull us through O. K."

"Didn't Styles tell you why?"

"No, although he hinted at something."

"Well, I'll tell you. Pink, and you can tell the rest. Barry Langmore had some dealings with Styles about patents and mortgages. One day Styles drank a little too much, and went to Langmore to pay a bill. He had two packages of money with him, each for several thousand dollars. One package was good money and the other was our own brand. Styles also had some loose bi'ls with him. He paid part of a mortgage and also something on an invention. When he went away, he saw that he had made a mistake and given Langmore the counterfeit bills. He went back the next day, but Langmore had gone away, on a short vacation. When he came back Styles went to him and they had a pretty stormy scene. Langmore had tried to pass a bill, and learned it was a counterfeit. Styles pretended that he didn't know the money was bad, but Langmore wouldn't believe him. Some of the money had gone to Mrs. Langmore, too. Styles begged to get the money back and offered Langmore his rights in an invention if only Langmore would keep quiet. Langmore said he would think it over, but I am inclined to think he communicated with the police instead, although I have no proof. Anyway, we made up our minds that Langmore knew too much, and so did his wife. Then—well, they were found dead, that's all."

"And you say you didn't commit the deed?"

"I did not."

"Then Styles must have done the job, since there was no one else."

"Didn't he tell you that he can prove an alibi! That he was over to Stony Hill at the time the deed was done?"

"Yes, but if that is true, then you are guilty. You got that poison from Henry Bloom, and he told Tom Ostrello that he let you have it. There is where you blundered. Ostrello and others are on your track. You can't escape unless you can prove an alibi, too."

Again John Watkins shrank back as if struck a blow.

"Who—who told this—who says—" he began hoarsely.

"Matlock Styles."

"Then he can go to perdition! I'll not stand up for him a minute longer. Yes, I got the poison, but I gave it to him. I can prove it by the old woman who works for him, if I have to wring her neck to make her speak. She heard me tell him how to use it. He trusts her, because he has her where the hair is short. She killed a child years ago, when she ran a baby farm. And then about that alibi—" The secret service man laughed bitterly. "So that's his game, if it comes to a showing of hands? Well, I can put a spoke in his wheel. He was at Stony Hill, was he? Well, so was I. I can prove that, too."

There was a pause, during which the secret service man took another drink of liquor. He was plainly very nervous. With great deliberation Adam Adams drew from one pocket a pistol, and from another a pair of handcuffs.

"The scene is ended, Mr. Watkins," he said coolly. "I want you to slip on those and come with me." And he threw the handcuffs on the table, and leveled the pistol at the fellow's head.

The man staggered and threw up his hands, half expecting a shot. He suddenly began to tremble, as if with the ague.

"What do you mean? Wh—who are you?" he faltered.

"I am Adam Adams, I believe we have met before."

"Adams!" The secret service man sank back in an armchair. "And you—you are here to arrest me?"

"Exactly. As I said before, the whole game is up. Inside of half an hour you will be safe in prison and then we shall round up such other members of the gang as are still at large. Unless you want to make a confession, you will have to stand trial for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Langmore."

"Never—I'll—I'll tell all I know first!" The man's lips were white and his eyes full of commingled rage and fear.

"You will make a clean and clear statement?"

"Yes."

"Clearing up the murder mystery?"

"Yes."

CHAPTER XXXI

Light at Last—Conclusion.

As soon as Adam Adams returned to Sidham he communicated with the chief of police, and with several other persons, and also sent two telegrams to New York. He tried to find Charles Vapp, but could not locate his assistant.

The detective's plans were laid with great care and he gave the posse of men under him minute instructions as to what to do. In the midst of the work Raymond and Tom Ostrello appeared.

"Let me go along," said Raymond. "I want to do my little towards rounding that gang up."

"And so do I," came from the young commercial traveler.

"You may go as far as Styles' farm, if you wish," said Adam Adams. "But why not look for Miss Langmore instead?"

At this Raymond's face grew troubled.

"We have looked everywhere——" he began.

"As you please."

It was not long after this that a portion of the party set out, to be followed presently by the rest. The men did not keep together, but scattered in a wide semicircle, and then in a circle, which completely surrounded the Styles' farm, and the old mill, and its vicinity.

As they approached the farm they saw the man called Bart come out, and walk towards the barn. He was promptly arrested by Adam Adams and was asked where Matlock Styles could be found.

"I don't know," he answered sullenly. "I don't know why you are arresting me. I haven't done anything wrong."

"We'll see about that later," returned the detective, and when the man wanted to blow a whistle he carried, promptly prevented it, and took the whistle away. Then the man was compelled to quiet the dogs, which he did with bad grace.

In the kitchen of the house they found the old woman, who gave a cry of alarm when told that she must give herself up to the law.

"Sure, I didn't have anything to do with it!" she wailed. "I—I didn't touch the young lady!"

"What's that?" cried Raymond, stepping forward.

"I didn't touch the young lady sir. I offered her something to eat, that's all."

"Can she mean Margaret?" whispered Tom Ostrello.

"Where did you meet Miss Langmore?" declared Raymond sharply.

"Up at the old cottage on the hill. I—I didn't take her there. It was——" She stopped short. "I can't tell you. Mat would kill me," she whined.

"See here, tell all you know," came sternly from Adam Adams. "I know you. You once ran a baby farm, and a baby died, and I know how."

The old woman gave a shriek and fell on her knees, rocking to and fro.

"I knew it! I knew it would come! It can't be hid any longer! Yes, I did it!"

"Where is Miss Langmore?" demanded Raymond impatiently.

"At the cottage on the hill. Mat took her there. He's in love with her. Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" she began to rock to and fro again. "I knew it would come! Murder will out, they say!"

"Take us to that cottage and be quick about it," said Raymond. "Will you go along?" he asked of Adam Adams and Tom Ostrello.

They said they would, and set off without delay. It was rather a long walk and the old woman was out of breath when they reached the building near the top of the hill.

"Watch her," said the detective to Tom Ostrello, and he and Raymond entered the cottage. As they did so they stumbled over a person lying on the floor.

"Margaret!" burst out the young man and caught his sweetheart in his arms. Then he gave a gasp and staggered with his burden to the bed. "She is dead!"

"Dead!" ejaculated Adam Adams. "You are certain?" He placed his ear to her heart. "No, she still lives."

"But what does this mean? Margaret! Margaret! Speak to me! What has happened to you?"

The girl offered no reply, nor did she open her eyes. She rested on him and on the bed like a leaden weight. He kissed her fondly, a great agony filling his soul.

Adam Addams looked around the room. On the table rested a glass, with a dirty substance at the bottom. He tasted the stuff. It was sweetishly bitter. He ran outside.

"Tell me at once, did Matlock Styles say anything about poisoning this young lady?" he demanded, catching the old woman by the arm. "The truth, now, remember!"

"No, he didn't say anything. But he had some poison, a powder—you put it in water. It kills a person in six to 10 hours, sure."

"We must have a doctor!"

Tom Ostrello had heard the talk and saw what had happened.

"I'll get a doctor, if you'll watch the old woman. I can get a horse at Styles' farm."

"Do it, and hurry!" cried Raymond. "Take the best horse and bring the doctor at once. Tell him it is poison—a powder in water. Offer him any amount of money—"

"I will!" Ostrello shouted back. He was running down the hill path with the swiftness of a college sprinter. In a moment the bushes hid him from sight.

Adam Adams was talking to the old woman. "You know about the poison. Is there nothing we can give her to counteract the effects. Do something, and I'll not be so hard on you when you stand up for trial."

"I can do nothing. But wait, yes, I can! Make a fire and boil some water!"

She ran to the back of the cottage and to some bushes growing close at hand. With her bare hands she dug at the roots and tore them up, stripping off the bark with her teeth. Adam Adams comprehended and lit a fire and set on the kettle to boil. Then the roots were placed in the boiling water.

"Make her drink—it will do her good," said the old woman. "I swear it will help, at least a little—until the doctor comes." And with shaking hands she poured the concoction she had made into a saucer to cool.

It was not an easy matter to get Margaret to swallow, but after a while it was accomplished and her heart appeared to beat a trifle more steadily. But still she did not rouse up or open her eyes, and Raymond was as depressed as before.

"We can't overcome the effects of the drug," he groaned. "Oh, if only the doctor would come!"

"Give her some more," said the old woman. "Give her all of it," and this was done.

Slowly the time dragged by, until they heard a shouting in the distance, followed by a pistol shot. Then two horses burst into view, one ridden by Ostrello and the other by a doctor who lived not a great distance away."

"I will do all I can," said the physician, as he leaped to the ground. He set to work at once, meanwhile questioning the old woman regarding what had already been done. "That was all right—it has helped to put the patient into a perspiration and keep up the heart action."

"Another doctor is also coming," said Ostrello to Raymond and the detective.

"In that case I'll join my men," came from Adam Adams. "By that pistol shot, something must be doing. I will be back later. See that the old woman does not get away." And he was off.

To Be Continued.

CANADA'S OFFERING

To The Settler The American Rush to Western Canada Is Increasing

Free Homesteads now in the Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years' time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

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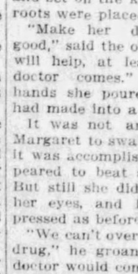

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Will some reader of the Farmstead please tell me if it will do to chop sheaf rye for horses and cows? Also is it advisable for one to sow alfalfa in the spring of the year? I would like to have some reader answer these questions just as soon as possible.—C., West Union, W. Va.

I would like to know what can be best used to put in cement to make it set quick, and in what parts should the ingredients be used.—P., Sawyer, Mich.

Will a reader of the Farmstead tell me how to tan calf's skin with the hair on, as I have a nice one which I would like to make a robe of?—J., Canistea, N. Y.

Weed Seed in Manure.

One of the chief objections that can be made to the practice of purchasing manure from livery stables or other places where it accumulates is the danger of introducing new weeds on the farm. It has been a much mooted question as to whether the rotting of farm manures destroys the vitality of the weed seed in it, or whether such seeds in passing through the digestive tract of farm animals are still germinable. Some time ago the Maryland station carried on some special work in an attempt to find out to what extent weeds can be disseminated through the manure and the effect that fermentation of the manure has on them.

Where manure was allowed to remain six months in a heap in the barnyard it was found that the weed seed contained there were all destroyed, and where the manure was allowed to lie in piles for a short time only, comparable to the time necessary to ship it in cars from cities, it was found that there was very little danger of the seeds germinating.

Again, it was found that when yearling steers were fed weed seeds and the manure was hauled directly to the field as a top dressing about 12 per cent of the seeds germinated. But where the manure was plowed under directly only about two per cent of the seeds germinated. Where the manure was allowed to remain on the field where it was deposited about three per cent of the seeds fed to the animals germinated.

The above results indicate that in well rotted manure there is no danger from weed seeds, although many of them pass through the animals unharmed. In no event, however, is the danger under ordinary circumstances sufficiently great to warrant any one in hesitating to utilize all the manure that is available for use.—H. B. Speck, Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

House Pests.

It is no disgrace to have such pests as roaches and bedbugs slip in sometimes unaware, but the disgrace comes later if they are allowed to remain long enough in the house to get a foothold.

One reason why bedbugs are extremely hard to combat is that they are very hardy creatures. The adults can live for a year without food and if safely tucked away in a crevice it is little wonder that the poor housewife becomes almost distracted by their reappearance, after it seemed that they had long been completely exterminated. These insects at one time survived on plant tissue and can live indefinitely yet on the moisture found in wood.

In ridding rooms of these pests the following is suggested: "Where iron beds are used this insect is easiest controlled, for the only hiding places are the mattresses and wooden frames of the springs, if the mattresses are brushed thoroughly and then fumigated with carbon bisulphide in a tight box all the bugs will be killed.

"Where wooden beds are used the control of this insect is rather a hard task for all the cracks and crevices must be flooded with gasoline, benzine, turpentine or kerosene at intervals of about one week. Where the infestation is serious and it is evident that the bugs are not only hiding on the bed, but also in the cracks and crevices of the room, fumigation with hydrogenic acid gas is the most effective remedy."

Concerning means of keeping the flea under control a writer makes the following statements: "The use of naphthaline is a very good remedy, applied by sprinkling flakes around and floors of the rooms and closing them for 24 hours. In seriously infested rooms, the following procedure was found by the writer to be most effective. The carpets and rugs were removed and then cleaned out with the vacuum cleaner to draw out all the eggs and larvae of the fleas. Next the floors were gone over with the vacuum cleaner to suck out all the dust in the cracks and corners. The floor was then washed with a hot soap solution containing about eight tablespoonfuls of creolin to every gallon of suds. Fly paper may be put to good advantage by tying it to the legs of a boy, with the sticky side up, and having him walk through the infested rooms for several hours."

Fertilizing Garden Plats.

It pays large returns to fertilize the small fruit and garden plats. It is not uncommon for potato and strawberry growers to apply from $20 to $30 worth of commercial fertilizers on ground that is considered to be extremely rich and it always pays them to make the application. Even when soil is excessively rich because of the previous application of stable manure there is liable to be a deficiency of mineral elements and it is necessary to apply some form of fertilizer that is rich in those elements.

Sweet Clover Not a Weed.

Sweet clover, a much condemned plant, is at last coming into its own. For years farmers have looked upon it as an obnoxious weed and its native habitat has been neglected roadsides and waste lands. Now agricultural science is beginning to see great possibilities in this plant. It is highly recommended as a green manuring crop and in Kentucky and Illinois some farmers are growing it in place of alfalfa as a feed for live stock. Several of the experiment stations are making a study of its culture and use. There are two varieties of the sweet clover, or melilotus, as it is rightly called, the white and the yellow. The white makes a ranker growth and is recommended for plowing under as a green manure, while the yellow is grown for forage.

The farmers of the eastern and southern states are making the greatest use of this crop, especially for renovating wornout lands. One leading seed firm in Ohio reports that the demand for melilotus seed has increased 125 per cent during the last year. The seed sells at the same price as alfalfa seed. It will grow on nearly any kind of land and an average crop of seed is about 10 bushels per acre. Professor V. H. Davis, of the Ohio college of agriculture, is growing white sweet clover as a cover crop in his orchards. The rank growth is mowed down and used as a mulch around the trees. Being a legume, nitrogen is added to the soil through the action of the bacteria growing on the roots of the plant and the decay of the crop supplies large quantities of humus.

LIVE STOCK

Eczema on Horses.

Horses are sometimes afflicted with an eczema due to overfeeding, lack of work or exercise, possibly lack of grooming and perhaps to unsanitary stabling. It is not a form of parasitic mange and could not be successfully treated with lime-sulphur wash or dip.

Have the horse clipped; then wash affected parts of body with a 1-100 solution of coal-tar dip, such as zenoleum, chloro-naphtholeum, creolin, etc.

When dry, rub affected parts with a mixture of four ounces of sulphur and half an ounce of coal-tar dip shaken up in a pint of sweet-oil. Repeat the latter application every third day, but do not again wash the parts.

Work or abundantly exercise the horse every day. Cut the grain ration down to not over one pound per 100 pounds of horse and feed a like amount of hay, as a day's ration. Do not feed corn.

Make sure that chicken lice are not getting on the horse, for they often cause symptoms similar to those of eczema.

About Sheep.

We talk about the decreased number of sheep in this country from what we had 30 years ago, but market reports show that there has not been a decrease in the number of sheep raised in this country. In 1880 the Chicago market received 380 000 sheep, in 1890 the number received was 2,180,000, in 1900 it had grown to 3,500,000, while in 1910 it reached the high figure of 5,229,000. This does not look like there was a decrease in the production of sheep.

Those who visit the large live stock markets cannot help but notice that a very large percentage of the sheep sent to market are lambs. We were told not long ago by a sheep buyer at the Chicago market that fully 80 per cent of the sheep coming to this market were lambs. He says the percentage has greatly increased the last three or four years. He attributes this to the restriction of the range in the western states. While he thinks there will be a reduction in the number of sheep raised in the west, he believes that the number will increase in the eastern states, so there will be no dearth in numbers to go on the market from year to year.

Notes on Care of Horses.

The shoeing of the farm horses should receive the same attention that is given the road horse or the trotter.

Winter shoeing should be most carefully done.

Under no condition allow the sole to be pared or thinned.

The horn on the sole prevents injury to the sensitive parts underneath.

The feet should be perfectly leveled with a rasp, to an angle of 45 degrees in front and about 50 degrees in the back.

Never allow a shoe to be fitted hot. Use the smallest nails possible.

The calks should be as short as possible and perfectly even.

Shoes with removable calks are best for icy roads, as the calks can be renewed without removing the shoes.

Shoes should be reset every four or six weeks, according to the condition of the feet.

Keep the feet growing by wet compresses around the coronet, or a little good hoof oil, applied just under the hair at the top of the hoof.

If it is necessary to take a smooth horse over icy roads to the shop, wrap the feet in meal sacks.

To tie up a horse so short that he can not comfortably lie down is a needless cruelty. The ideal stall is a box stall, and the space given to it pays in the greater comfort of the animal.

THE ORCHARD

The Farm Orchard.

The orchard which should and usually has been furnishing the home fruit supply is almost a thing of the past in western Ohio. Not only is this true on the rich corn farms, but also on the poor, unproductive farms of several of the hill counties. This condition is now generally admitted to be a mistake and while we are told that the large commercial orchards now being planted will so reduce the cost of apples that it will be cheaper to buy than grow them, this condition is not at all probable. The farmer who does not grow fruit doesn't have it.

In the face of all that has been said about selling corn or an extra hog and buying the fruit I am thoroughly convinced that where this is claimed to be done the supply of fruit for the family is woefully inadequate. Experience has convinced me that if the farmer's family is to be supplied with a reasonable quantity of fruit this fruit must be produced in the farm orchard; and this orchard should be found upon every farm.

The future price of fruit does not matter, it is the availability that counts. The San Jose scale has lowered the vitality of a great many farm orchards of late and the heavy winter of 1911 and '12 almost finished many of them. But very little ground is required to furnish an abundant supply of home fruit of all kinds; a very few apple trees of suitable varieties will be required to provide an abundant supply. Three trees of each of the winter varieties will suffice, provided they are well cared for; and this failure to care for them is where the trouble comes in.

It is not my intention to discuss varieties, methods of planting, pruning, cultivation, etc. No one has a greater dislike for the Bordeaux mixture or the lime sulphur than I. But in these days of prepared materials, stock solutions, etc., spraying is not so much of a bugbear after all. Fruit trees cost but a trifle. They have cost too little in the past. If the cost had been $1 instead of 10 cents each they would have received better care. Any farmer, especially if he reads Mr. Moore's orchard book, can select, plant, prune, care for and spray his orchard and unless he is willing to give his trees some care, planting is of course unnecessary.

Budding is not always advisable on the part of the farmer. Neither is grafting. Trees can be had that are of reasonable price, free from disease and true to name and if given reasonable care they will soon come to bearing and as a source of general usefulness and satisfaction the space they occupy will have no rival on the farm.

This orchard if given proper care in the way of pruning, fertilization and spraying will produce more or less fruit each year and the land on the average will return a greater financial revenue than if used in any other way. While I am not insisting on the commercial orchard, from now henceforth and for a long time I hope to and will, as the opportunity presents itself, plead for and insist upon the establishment of the farm orchard on all farms.—Chas. McIntire in Ohio Farmer.

THE DAIRY

About the Dairy.

There should be at least four sources of profit in dairying—butter fat, skim or separated milk, calves and manure.

If calves are pure bred, well bred and well cared for, they may rinbg the most profit, even from good dairying stock, not the beef types, and there are some dairymen that get the most profits from the manure.

Cream or butter and calves are the two profits usually considered, and while they should be good payers, don't overlook the worth of the skim milk. When fed to pigs or hogs in the right way, and when the hogs have a run on a good pasture, with a little corn, it is worth more than is generally thought. Keep account this year and see if the manure is also valuable; even if the farm isn't run down, the manure will help and its effects will show greatly in future crops.

All these minor profits depend on the management, so get a hustle on.

The numerous swarms of flies during the past summer should be a lesson to you to take measures early in the season next year to prevent their bothering the stock, especially the young calves. As for the flies, use the fly eradicators. There are many good ones on the market. Or the calves can be kept in a darkened stable during the heat of the day. Any of them will do, but be sure to give it a thought before you are confronted with the problem as a reality.

The comfort and well being of the stock will much more than pay you for the cost and trouble.

POULTRY

Pekin Ducks Scare Thieves.

We have not been molested by chicken thieves since we gave over the floor space of our henhouse to Pekin ducks. They make noise enough to wake us up if anyone goes near the henhouse at night. We raise the Pekins because they lay about 200 eggs a year, and to our way of thinking, their eggs are not as strong as the Indian Runners.

When fat they average about eight pounds each in the fall. They do well kept in a park with water in a trough and a pint of crushed oyster shell placed in the water each morning. They also give two pickings of nice white feathers, thus paying for their keep.—Mrs. B. M., in Farm and Home.

The Male Bird.

The cock can be compared with the bull because of the requirements that are necessary for both of them to be of value to the farmer. The cock must be even better than the bull for he has to be of a type that will infuse blood into his offspring that will favor heavy egg production, while the bull need not have characteristics of that kind. The bull is more benefit when he breeds true to type and standard.

It has been known for many years that the only certain way in which to breed fowls up to a high standard in egg production is to look well to the ancestry of the cock. The saying that the cock is half the flock is by no means an error. Upon him depends the qualities and characteristics of the offspring and if he possess any qualities other than favorable it is sure to be found in the offspring.

It can be seen then that the selection of a good strong male is not only necessary but imperative. The trouble with many farm flocks today is that they have allowed the fowls to inbreed until they have not enough vitality to make layers or breeders. Never breed fowls that are other than strong and husky. Do not allow your fowls to inbreed. It is the height of folly to do so. The best way to prevent inbreeding, which is bound to occur if the fowls are allowed to run at large, will be to keep all the cocks and young cockerels penned by themselves, except during the breeding season. By adopting that plan you can easily cull out the undesirables. Then watch your flock inprove.—C. C. Sherlock, in Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

A Good Hen.

The question of a good hen is one that never can be decided to the satisfaction of every one. Some claim that the hen that can lay the eggs is the only hen that should be kept. Others claim that the hen that can enter a good show and carry off the honors is the really good hen.

To answer this question we would have to know what your object is. If you are in the utility line of the business the hen that is a good layer would be the one that should be the ideal, and if your idea is to breed up a good winning strain the hen that is a good specimen according to the standard is the one to breed.

But, not matter what your object is, there are certain rules that you must keep in mind in the selection of a good hen. Drones should never be tolerated, no matter if they are good winners. The hen that will combine activity with good laying or good winning is the ideal hen for any poultryman to keep.

"Sports" should never be kept in either case. They will prove an injury if allowed in the breeding pens. Runts and all other fowls that are not strong, vigorous or active should be discarded. The color requirements should be followed as closely as possible, even if you are in the utility end of the business.

TRAPPING

High Price of Raw Furs.

The boy, if he happened to be a next-to-nature youth, used to tramp a mile or two in the afternoon to set his traps for muskrats. That was healthful exercise, for he had to get home in time to do the chores. At the evening table he ate a man's share. He slept well that night, and was among the first to see the birth of a new day. Breakfastless, he was off to see what the night had brought him in the way of fortune. His heart beat fast as he hurried in the direction of his traps. If he found half a dozen imprisoned rats a small fortune was his, for six prime muskrat hides meant 60 cents, and in those days 60 cents was a lot of money to a boy. Remember, those were days of long ago.

But what about later times? Only a few years ago all the muskrats in Western Canada could be bought for 6 cents apiece, and they sold as low as 4 cents. Now for the contrast. Winter and spring collections last season brought him 45 to 55 cents. The price in Ohio has gone as high as 64 cents.

The present prices of American raw furs, as compared with the prices of a few years ago, read like a dream to the old trapper and dealer, while they astonish the old-time boy who sold his muskrat hides at 10 cents each. A few years ago the best otter the earth produced could be bought at $5 to $6, today $25 to $30 is paid for inland caught skins. There are small stocks in the primary markets in both North America and in Europe, and conditions, at the present time, indicate a very strong demand, as furs are very fashionable. The advance has not driven the consumer out of the market. Every woman wants one or more sets of furs, and this indicates extremely high prices, and this means joy to the old trapper as well as to the tenderfoot.

How to Skin a Mink.

"A mink's hide should always be cased or taken off whole," says a writer in Fox and Hound and Trapper's World. "Commence skinning by slitting up the inside of one leg, up to and around the vent and down the other leg in like manner. Cut around the vent then strip the skin from the bone of the tail with the aid of the split stick placed over the tail bone, just back of the skin and gripped firmly in one hand, while the thumb of the other hand presses against the animal's back just above the root of the tail, and pull. Make no other slits in the skin, but skin out the legs andturn the pelt side out with fur side inward, and by cutting in a few places it will pull off easily. Care should be taken to cut closely around the ears, eyes and nose, to have the skin with a perfect head. Having gotten the mink's skin off, we will go to the stretchers. The common board, the two-piece board stretcher and the three-piece stretcher, and as all of them are so common, I will not explain how to make them."

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

Oysters Make Good Food.

Leslies

Oysters come nearer in composition to cow's milk than do most other meats, as all the four kinds of nutriment needed are present in good degree. Oysters have a larger excess of the flesh building substance relative to the other constituents than milk, so we "balance the ration" by addition of starchy foods and fats when eating oysters, thus securing a good meal at a cost that compares favorably with that when other meats are chosen.

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Stumps cost you too much money. Pull them out! Get a Hercules. *Now is the time.* I'm making a very special sacrifice-price offer. Only a few men will get in on this proposition. Never such an opportunity before. Same 30-day free trial offer—same 3-year unqualified guarantee against breakage. Write me!

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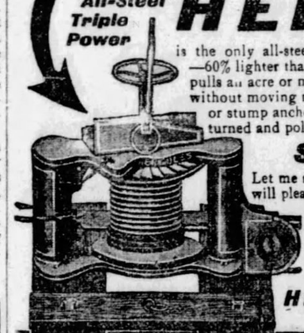

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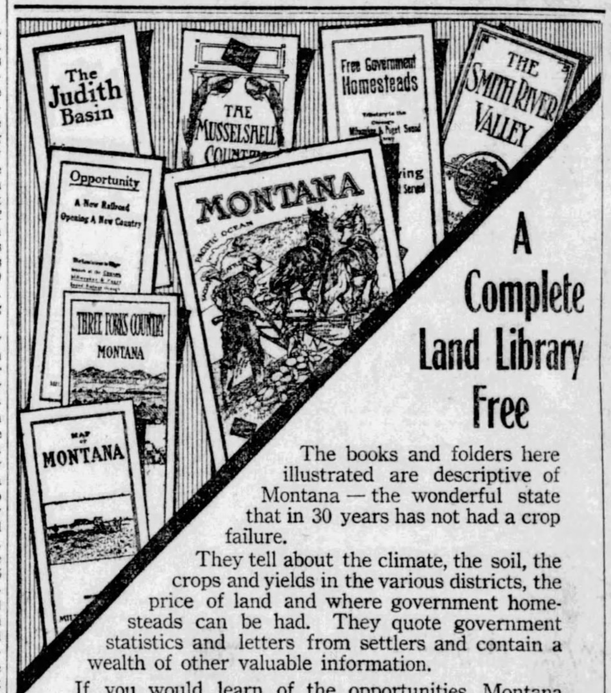

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LARGEST IN THE WORLD

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Woman Mouse-Hunter

MICE! The mere word, at one time, was enough to route an army of women. But now the tables are turned, and the National Mouse Club has a flourishing membership of lady "fanciers," while one woman has just issued a challenge to catch more mice than any man or woman in England!

"I challenge any woman in England to a mouse-catching competition," I guarantee to catch more mice with my own hands in a house than any man or woman"

This declaration was made by Miss Catherine Florence de Roos, a resident of Stockwell, S. W., who for some years past has made a hobby of mouse catching. Miss de Roos, who says she claims to be "the best girl-mouser," began her war on mice some years ago, when a mouse ran across her face when she was sleeping.

Describing her methods of mouse catching, Miss de Roos said: "Generally I use my own hands for mouse catching, but sometimes I use a carpet sweeper. A little oats or a piece of newly roasted cheese is the best bait for enticing them out of their holes. When the bait has been 'set,' I wait, crouched down on my knees, for the mice to appear. I suppose I must have some talent for catching mice, for I seldom miss when I grab at a mouse. One must not hurry over it, but must take things quietly, and act as quick as thought.

"My best day's bag was a few months ago in this house, when in a few hours I captured nine mice. I never kill any of my captured mice and these nine I released in some fields away from the houses. Frequently my friends ask me to go to their houses to help rid them of mice."

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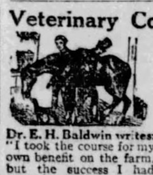

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NEW YORK

HEAD COVERED WITH WHITE PIMPLES

Went to Ear, Shoulders and Whole Body. Thick and Sticky on Head. Eruption Covered With Blood. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Ransom, Ill.—"The trouble started on our baby when he was only about two weeks old. Started like little white pimples, looked like an old scab of blood and matter. His whole head was covered for a few months then it went to his ear, shoulders, and his whole body. It seemed to come out thick and sticky on his head, while on the other parts of his body it was more like water coming out of the skin. He would scratch until the eruption would be all covered with blood and gradually spread. The least little stir or rub would cause the sores to bleed, spread and itch. Never had a full night's sleep, restless all night.

"The sores were horrid to look at. It lasted until he was about two and a half years old. Then we saw an eczema advertisement in the paper to use ———, but it did no good. Then we used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. We put the Cuticura Ointment on thick at bed time and put a tight hood on so he could not scratch the sores. Then we washed it clean with Cuticura Soap and warm water twice a day, and he was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. E. F. Sulzberger, Dec. 30, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

15 NOVELS Thrilling Stories, all in one big book with 2 mos. subs. to Weekly Capital, Dept. 15, Topeka, Kan. **FREE**

OLD-FASHIONED RULER IS DEAD

Prince Regent Luitpold, of Bavaria, Passes Away After Long Life.

Munich, Bavaria, Dec. 12.—Luitpold, prince regent of Bavaria, died here today. He was 91 years old.

The prince regent had been in failing health for several months and his death was not unexpected.

Luitpold had lived a long and useful life as a great German military leader when he was called upon in 1886 to take the throne of Bavaria, the second largest state in the German empire. His call to the regency was the result of the insanity of King Ludwig II. and his brother, King Otto.

Luitpold had devoted himself entirely to his military duties and was unfamiliar with court life, but he was highly regarded in the courts of Europe, and he took up his new duties conscientiously and with painstaking endeavor. He quickly won a firm place in the hearts of his people, who became accustomed soon to calling him "king," although this was not at all to the liking of the old-fashioned prince. "No, I am not your king," he frequently remarked, with a military man's gruff show of petulance, "I am only the regent."

Like his friend, the Emperor Francis Joseph, Luitpold cared not a fig for the frumperies of his high position. His mode of life was plain and simple. He rarely, even in his later years, departed from his habit of rising before sun-up, and an ice cold bath always preceded his breakfast of strong coffee and "peasant's rolls." After breakfast his long stemmed porcelain bowled German pipe was charged and lighted, and except at meal times it was rarely allowed to leave his lips during the day.

His Regular Life.

His day's program was always the same. At eight he devoted an hour to business and then took a long drive and paid calls, which were in most cases unannounced. Returning to the castle at 11, he received the state secretaries, afterwards taking a second and generally very hearty breakfast. Further state business occupied him until his two o'clock luncheon, which was followed by a short nap. Then came a walk in the park or a drive to Nimphenburg, where he would often take another cold bath. Supper almost invariably consisted of sausage, cheese and beer, followed by the inevitable pipe, an animated chat and bed by 11. The prince always indulged in a stout Havana cigar in bed before sleeping.

Luitpold avoided attendance at evening festivities, and the theatre. He frequently explained with a smile that he did not care to deprive himself of his pipe during such functions. Hunting was a passion with the prince. He gave it every hour of his spare time, journeying all over his kingdom in search of various kinds of game. The hunt that pleased him most, however, was that of the chamois in the Berchtesgaden mountains.

No Attention to Comfort.

While out shooting Luitpold gave small thought to comfort. He dressed in the Tyrolean highland costume, with bare legs and a feathered green hat. After a day in the open, during which his hunger was relieved occasionally by a sandwich and a glass of beer, he would turn in at night to a rough wooden hut and sleep on a camp bed, routing out the company early the next morning to continue the sport.

Even when he was in his 90's he rarely allowed himself the luxury of a hunting cart or a pony. During these excursions he always gave up his Sundays to religious observance, holding mass in the open air amid the forest pines, with great companies of peasants as his fellow worshipers.

As a sovereign he did much to increase the prestige and prosperity of Bavaria. The royal income, which he might have received as king, he devoted to paying national debts, and when urged later to take the crown and title, declared he was "too old to change." It has been declared that his son, Prince Louis, would probably succeed him, in which case it is not unlikely that he will take up the title of king.

Here's New Senator From Little Nevada

Washington, Dec. 14.—Key Pittman will come to Washington as senator to fill the unexpired term of the late George S. Nixon. He defeated Senator W. A. Massey, who was appointed by Governor Oddie in the primaries by 89 votes.

Pittman had been a candidate against Nixon two years ago, but was defeated by 1,100 votes and a Democratic legislature elected Nixon, a Republican. Pittman is a Democrat and lives in Tonopah.

HELEN GOULD TO MARRY RAIL MAN

New York, Dec. 16.—George Jay Gould as head of the Gould family announced at a dinner at Georgian court, Lakewood, N. J., last night the engagement of his sister Helen to Finley J. Shepard, of St. Louis, Mo., an official of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

Announcement of the time and place of the wedding is withheld.

Most appropriately, the engagement of the daughter of the great railroad financier is a romance of the rails. Miss Gould met Mr. Shepard shortly after he had entered the operating department of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain lines, in June, 1911. He accompanied Miss Gould and her party last March over the Denver & Rio Grande lines when she made a tour of inspection of the railroad Y. M. C. A. buildings. A close friendship sprang up from that trip.

Miss Gould and Mr. Shepard are nearly the same age. She is 44 and he is 45. He is the son of a noted Connecticut minister, who died recently. The Rev. T. L. Shepard was the first graduate of Trinity College, and held pastorates in Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn., and on Long Island.

Began Railroad Work in 1889.

Mr. Shepard has been in railroad work since 1889. Before entering the service of the Gould lines, he was with the Northern Pacific and the Santa Fe. When B. F. Bush, president of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain lines was also chosen president of the Denver & Rio Grande in January, 1912, Mr. Shepard was selected as his assistant and recently his appointment as assistant to President Bush on the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain with jurisdiction over all departments was announced.

Since going to St. Louis 18 months ago, Mr. Shepard has been active socially and is known as a lover of books, a musician of critical taste and an all around athlete.

Miss Gould is best known in the field of philanthropy, but she is credited with being an unusually keen business woman.

CLAIMS NEED OF MORE WARSHIPS

Secretary of Navy Says Nation Must Be Prepared for War.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The United States must have a bigger navy and must be prepared to meet any chance of war in the opinion of Secretary Meyer of the navy department, if it is to preserve its national safety. In his annual report, made public today, Secretary Meyer pleads for three new battleships this year, and declares that this country soon will fall from second to fourth place in the relative standing of naval powers, if it continues the policy of building only two ships each year.

International peace has been brought no nearer, the secretary declares, so far as a limitation of armaments is concerned. To guard its coast and protect its commercial activities, the United States needs a permanent navy of 41 capital ships—battleships and battle cruisers—according to Secretary Meyer. The present strength of the navy in battleships is about 33, but four ships will soon be retired as obsolete.

Recites Development.

Secretary Meyer's report is a recital of the development of the navy during the year, with few recommendations beyond those contained in his former reports. He gives chief emphasis to his recommendation that the navy be increased according to a program that will keep the nation in its present position among the world powers; and the suggestion that congress remove the limit upon the amount of money that can be spent for aviation and permit the navy to compete with the like establishments of other nations in developing aerial methods of defense.

For the coming year the secretary of the navy urges that congress appropriate money for three battleships of the dreadnought class and for two battle cruisers, 16 destroyers, six submarines, two gun boats, and a fleet of auxiliaries to include transports, supply ships, tugs, tenders and a dry dock. The navy general board recommends four battleships, and Secretary Meyer points out that even though this number should be authorized it would mean no real increase in the navy as four ships are soon to be retired because they will have passed the age of 20 years.

Can't Depend on Good Will.

Secretary Meyer expresses skepticism as to the abolition of war in the near future. Wars come with little or no warning, he says, and only by the possession of an efficient fleet of adequate size will the country be safe from attack and free to work out its own destiny in peace and without hinderance.

"The history of all times, including the present, shows the futility and danger of trusting to good will and fair dealing, and even to the most solemnly binding treaties between nations for the protection of a nation's sovereign rights and interests," he says, "and without doubt the time is remote when a comparatively unarmed and helpless nation may be reasonably free from attack by ambitious, well armed powers, especially in a commercial age, such as the present. The economical system of a great commercial nation is so delicately balanced that even a threat of war is very disturbing and harmful while a war with any other great power would cause incalculable damage.

"To avoid war and insure peace the country must be prepared for war. No person of intelligence who has studied international politics can be blind to the fact that the possession of great wealth, resources and population, does not carry with it immunity from attack should the nation's interests clash with those of another better prepared."

The opening of the Panama canal will in no sense double the American fleet, according to Secretary Meyer. While it will increase its efficiency by facilitating its passage from one coast to the other, this condition has been full considered in calculating the naval program. Without the canal, says Secretary Meyer, experts figure that the United States would need a fleet double that of a country whose coast line is continuous.

The secretary estimates that a total of 41 battleships, with a proportional number of other fighting and auxiliary vessels, is the least that would place this country on a safe basis in its relations with other world powers. While the navy department would welcome more torpedo boats and submarines, the secretary expresses the belief that until more of the old battleships are replaced it is wiser to build battleships than smaller vessels.

Aeroplane equipment is entirely inadequate at the present time, according to Secretary Meyer. He points out that while the United States spent only $140,000 for this purpose last year, Japan spent $60,000 and five European nations spend individual sums ranging from $2,000,000 to $6,000,000, the latter being the expenditure of France. Secretary Meyer says there should be no limitation upon the progressive developement of naval aviation.

He recommends the creation of a naval reserve of about 60,000 men, 25,000 to be secured from the honorably discharged men of the navy, the naval militia, and various mechanical trades of civil life; the other 25,000 sailors of the merchant marine.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

The Third Degree

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

laney intercepted her. Capt. Clinton turned around angrily at the interruption.

"Keep the woman quiet till she's wanted!" he growled.

Annie sat timidly on a chair in the background and the captain turned again to the doctor.

"What's that you were saying, doctor?"

"You tell me the man confessed?"

Crossing the room to where Howard sat, Dr. Bernstein looked closely at him. Apparently the prisoner was asleep. His eyes were closed and his head drooped forward on his chest. He was ghastly pale.

The captain grinned.

"Yes, sir, confessed—in the presence of three witnesses. Eh, sergeant?"

"Yes, sir," replied Maloney.

"You heard him, too, didn't you, Delaney?"

"Yes, captain."

Squaring his huge shoulders, the captain said with a self-satisfied chuckle:

"It took us five hours to get him to own up, but we got it out of him at last."

The doctor was still busy with his examination.

"He seems to be asleep. Worn out, I guess. Five hours, yes—that's your method, captain." Shaking his head, he went on: "I don't believe in these all-night examinations and your 'third degree' mental torture. It is barbarous. When a man is nervous and frightened his brain gets so benumbed at the end of two or three hours' questioning on the same subject that he's liable to say anything. Of course, you know, captain, that after a certain time the law of suggestion commences to operate and—"

The captain turned to his sergeant and laughed:

"The law of suggestion? Ha, ha! That's a good one! You know, doctor, them theories of yours make a hit with college students and amateur professors, but they don't go with us. You can't make a man say 'yes' when he wants to say 'no.'"

Dr. Bernstein smiled.

"I don't agree with you," he said. "You can make him say anything, or believe anything—or do anything if he is unable to resist your will."

The captain burst into a hearty peal of laughter.

"Ha, ha! What's the use of chinnin'? We've got him to rights. I tell you, doctor, no newspaper can say that my precinct ain't cleaned up. My record is a hundred convictions to one acquittal. I catch 'em with the goods when I go after 'em!"

A faint smile hovered about the doctor's face.

"I know your reputation," he said sarcastically.

The captain thought the doctor was flattering him, so he rubbed his hands with satisfaction, as he replied:

"That's right. I'm after results. None of them Psyche themes for mine." Striding over to the armchair where sat Howard, he laid a rough hand on his shoulder.

"Hey, Jeffries, wake up!"

Howard opened his eyes and stared stupidly about him. The captain took him by the collar of his coat.

"Come—stand up! Brace up now!" Turning to Sergeant Maloney, he added, "Take him over to the station. Write out that confession and make him sign it before breakfast. I'll be right over."

Howard struggled to his feet and Maloney helped him arrange his collar and tie. Officer Delaney clapped his hat on his head. Dr. Bernstein turned to go.

"Good-morning, captain. I'll make out my report."

"Good-morning, doctor."

Dr. Bernstein disappeared and Capt. Clinton turned to look at Annie, who had been waiting patiently in the background. Her anguish on seeing Howard's condition was unspeakable. It was only with difficulty that she restrained herself from crying out and rushing to his side. But these stern, uniformed men intimidated her. It seemed to her that Howard was on trial—a prisoner—perhaps his life was in danger. What could he have done? Of course, he was innocent, whatever the charge was. He wouldn't harm a fly. She was sure of that. But every one looked so grave, and there was a big crowd gathered in front of the hotel when she came up. She thought she had heard the terrible word "murder," but surely there was some mistake. Seeing Capt. Clinton turn in her direction, she darted eagerly forward.

"May I speak to him, sir? He is my husband."

"Not just now," replied the captain, not unkindly. "It's against the rules. Wait till we get him to the Tombs. You can see him all you want there."

Annie's heart sank. Could she have heard aright?

"The Tombs!" she faltered. "Is the charge so serious?"

"Murder—that's all!" replied the captain laconically.

Annie nearly swooned. Had she not caught the back of a chair she would have fallen.

The captain turned to Maloney and, in a low tone, said:

"Quick! Get him over to the station. We don't want any family scenes here."

Manacled to Officer Delaney and escorted on the other side by Maloney, Howard made his way toward the door. Just as he reached it he caught sight of his wife who, with tears streaming down her cheeks, was watching him as if in a dream. To her it seemed like some hideous nightmare from which both would soon awaken. Howard recognized her, yet seemed too dazed to wonder how she came there. He simply blurted out as he passed:

"Something's happened, Annie, dear. I—Underwood—I don't quite know—"

The policemen pulled him through the door, which closed behind him.

CHAPTER XI.

Unable to control herself any longer, Annie broke down completely and burst into tears. When the door opened and she saw her husband led away, pale and trembling, between those two burly policemen, it was as if all she cared for on earth had gone out of her life forever. Capt. Clinton laid his hand gently on her shoulder. With more sympathy in his face than was his custom to display, he said:

"Now, little woman—'taint no kind of use carrying on like that! If you want to help your husband and get him out of his trouble you want to get busy. Sitting there crying your eyes out won't do him any good."

Annie threw up her head. Her eyes were red, but they were dry now. Her face was set and determined. The captain was right. Only foolish women weep and wail when misfortune knocks at their door. The right sort of women go bravely out and make a fight for liberty and honor. Howard was innocent. She was convinced of that, no matter how black things looked against him. She would not leave a stone unturned till she had regained for him his liberty. With renewed hope in her heart and resolution in her face, she turned to confront the captain.

"What has he done?" she demanded.

"Killed his friend, Robert Underwood."

He watched her face closely to see what effect his words would have on her.

"Robert Underwood dead!" exclaimed Annie with more surprise than emotion.

"Yes," said the captain sternly, "and your husband, Howard Jeffries, killed him."

"That's not true! I'd never believe that," said Annie promptly.

"He's made a full confession," went on the captain.

"A confession!" she echoed uneasily. "What do you mean?"

"Just what I say. Your husband has made a full confession in the presence of witnesses, that he came here to Underwood's rooms to ask for money. They quarreled. Your husband drew a pistol and shot him. He has signed a confession which will be presented to the magistrate this morning."

Annie looked staggered for a moment, but her faith in her husband was unshakeable. Almost hysterically she cried:

"I don't believe it. I don't believe it. You may have tortured him into signing something. Everybody knows your methods, Capt. Clinton. But thank God there is a law in the United States which protects the innocent as well as punishes the guilty. I shall get the most able lawyers to defend him even if I have to sell myself into slavery for the rest of my life."

"You've no right to ask me that question."

The captain shifted uneasily in his seat. He knew she was within her legal right. He couldn't bully her into saying anything that would incriminate her husband.

"I merely thought you would like to assist the authorities, to—" he stammered awkwardly.

"To convict my husband," she said calmly. "Thank you, I understand my position."

"You can't do him very much harm, you know," said the captain with affected jocularity. "He has confessed to the shooting."

"I don't believe it," she said emphatically.

Trying a different tack, he asked carelessly:

"Did you know Mr. Underwood?"

She hesitated before replying, then indifferently she said:

"Yes, I knew him at one time. He introduced me to my husband."

"Where was that?"

"In New Haven, Conn."

"Up at the college, eh? How long have you known Mr. Underwood?"

Annie looked at her inquisitor and said nothing. She wondered what he was driving at, what importance the question had to the case. Finally she said:

"I met him once or twice up at New Haven, but I've never seen him since my marriage to Mr. Jeffries. My husband and he were not very good friends. That is—"

"Bravo, little woman!" said the captain mockingly. "That's the way to talk. I like your spunk, but before you go I'd like to ask you a few questions. Sit down."

He waived her to a chair and he sat opposite her.

"Now, Mrs. Jeffries," he began encouragingly, "tell me—did you ever hear your husband threaten Robert Underwood?"

By this time Annie had recovered her self-possession. She knew that the best way to help Howard was to keep cool and to say nothing which was likely to injure his cause. Boldly, therefore, she answered:

Sh stopped, realizing that she had made a mistake. How foolish she had been! The police, of course, were anxious to show that there was ill feeling between the two men. Her heart misgave her as she saw the look of satisfaction in the captain's face.

"Ah!" he exclaimed. "Not very good friends, eh? In fact your husband didn't like him, did he?"

"He didn't like him well enough to run after him," she replied hesitatingly.

The captain now started off in another direction.

"Was your husband ever jealous of Underwood?"

By this time Annie had grown suspicious of every question. She was on her guard.

"Jealous? What do you mean? No, he was not jealous. There was never any reason. I refuse to answer any more questions."

The captain rose and began to pace the floor.

"There's one little thing more, Mrs. Jeffries, and then you can go. You can help your husband by helping us. I want to put one more question to you and be careful to answer truthfully. Did you call at these rooms last night to see Mr. Underwood?"

"I!" exclaimed Annie with mingled astonishment and indignation. "Of course not."

"Sure?" demanded the captain, eyeing her narrowly.

"Positive," said Annie firmly.

The captain looked puzzled.

"A woman called here last night to see him," he said thoughtfully, "and I thought that perhaps—"

Interrupting himself, he went quickly to the door of the apartment and called to some one who was waiting in the corridor outside. A boy about 18 years of age, in the livery of an elevator attendant, entered the room. The captain pointed to Annie.

"Is that the lady?"

The boy looked carefully, and then shook his head.

"Don't think so—no, sir. The other lady was a great swell."

"You're sure, eh?" said the captain.

"I think so," answered the boy.

"Do you remember the name she gave?"

"No, sir," replied the boy. "Ever since you asked me—"

Annie arose and moved toward the door. She had no time to waste there. Every moment now was precious. She must get legal assistance at once. Turning to Capt. Clinton she said:

"If you've no further use for me, captain, I think I'll go.'"

"Just one moment, Mrs. Jeffries," he said.

The face of the elevator boy suddenly brightened up.

"That's it," he said eagerly. "That's it—Jeffries. I think that was the name she gave, sir."

"Who?" demanded the captain.

"Not this lady," said the boy. "The other lady. I think she said Jeffries, or Jenkins, or something like that."

The captain waved his hand toward the door.

"That's all right—go. We'll find her all right."

The boy went out and the captain turned round to Annie.

"It'll be rather a pity if it isn't you," he said, with a suggestive smile.

"How so?" she demanded.

The captain laughed.

"Well, you see, a woman always gets the jury mixed up. Nothing fools a man like a pretty face, and 12 times 1 is 12. You see if they quarreled about you — your husband would stand some chance." Patronizingly he added, "Come, Mrs. Jeffries, you'd better tell the truth and I can advise you who to go to."

Annie drew herself up, and with dignity said.

"Thanks, I'm going to the best lawyer I can get. Not one of those court-room politicians recommended by a police captain. I am going to Richard Brewster. He's the man. He'll soon get my husband out of the Tombs." Reflectively she added: "If my father had had Judge Brewster to defend him instead of a legal shark, he'd never have been railroaded to jail. He'd be alive today."

Capt. Clinton guffawed loudly. The idea of ex-Judge Brewster taking the case seemd to amuse him hugely.

"Brewster?" he laughed boisterously. "You'd never be able to get Brewster. Firstly, he's too expensive. Secondly, he's old man Jefferies' lawyer. He wouldn't touch your case with a ten-foot pole. Besides," he added in a tone of contempt, "Brewster's no good in a case of this kind. He's a constitution lawyer — one of them international fellers. He don't know nothing—"

"He's the only lawyer I want," she retorted determinedly. Then she went on: "Howard's folks must come to his rescue. They must stand by him—they must—"

The captain grinned.

"From what I hear," he said, "old man Jeffries won't raise a finger to save his scapegrace son from going to the chair. He's done with him for good and all."

Chucking aloud and talking to himself rather than to his vis-a-vis, he muttered:

"That alone will convince the jury. They'll argue that the boy can't be much good if his own go back on him."

Annie's eye flashed.

"Precisely!" she exclaimed. "But his own won't go back on him. I'll see to it that they don't." Rising and turning toward the door, she asked: "Have you anything more to say to me, captain.'

"No," replied the captain hesitatingly. "You can go. Of course you'll be called later for the rial. You can see your husband in the Tombs when you wish."

No man is so hard that he has not a soft spot somewhere. At heart Capt. Clinton was not an unkind man. Long service in the police force and a mistaken notion of the proper method of procedure in treating his prisoners had hardened him and made him brutal. Secretly he felt sorry for this plucky, energetic little woman who had such unbounded faith in her good-for-nothing husband, and was ready to fight all alone in his defense. Eyeing her with renewed interest, he demanded:

"What are you going to do now?"

Annie reached the door, and drawing herself up to her full height, turned and said:

"I'm going to undo all you have done, Capt. Clinton. I'm going to free my husband and prove his innocence before the whole world. I don't know how I'm going to do it, but I'll do it. I'll fight you, captain, to the last ditch, and I'll rescue my poor husband from your clutches if it takes everything I possess in the world."

Quickly she opened the door and disappeared.

To Be Continued.

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BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6050—Ladies' Overblouse.

This pleasing model is one of the most popular of the season and is very easy to make. It closes at the left side. The overblouse is made of cashmere, taffeta or messaline and the belt and trimming is of satin or velvet. Buttons also add to the embellishment.

The pattern No. 6050 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 1¾ yards of 27 inch materia or 1⅝ yards of goods 36 inches wide, with ¾ of a yard of 27 inch satin for girdle.

6021—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Every woman requires a number of shirt waists and we give in this model a pretty waist with several new style features. There is the popular turn-down collar and turned-back cuffs. Any of the wanted wash fabrics may be used, as challis, mohair and silk are also serviceable and pretty. The collar and cuffs are of contrasting material.

The pattern No. 6021 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 3½ yards of 27-inch goods or 2¼ yards of fabric 36 inches wide with ⅝ of a yard of 24-inch contrasting goods.

5777—Ladies' Coat.

This coat measures 24 inches in length. It is just the thing for cold weather wear. It can be developed in serge, cheviot, tweed or chinchilla.

The pattern 5777 is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 6¼ yds. of 36 in. material with 2¾ yards of braid.

6026—Misses' and Small Women's Waist.

This design offers a pretty waist for the miss and small woman. It has the fashionable peplum, may be finished without this if desired. The waist has new turn-down collar and drooping shoulders with short sleeves joined on. These have neat rolled-back cuffs. Silk, serge, messaline and other pretty fabrics will develop the design excellently.

The pattern, No. 6026, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 2½ yards of 36 inch material and ⅜ of a yard of edging.

6022—Girls' Dress.

This dainty little frock is just the thing for school wear and may serve as nicely for dressy occasions, depending upon the manner of its development. It may be made with long or short sleeves and may be finished with braid trimming or left unadorned, as preferred. Serge, cashmere, challis and other woolen materials may be used.

The pattern No. 6022 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 2⅞ yards of 36 inch material or 2⅜ yards of goods 4 inches wide with 4¾ yards of braiding.

6019—Ladies' Empire Dress.

This model represents one of the latest type of one-piece dresses. The garment closes at the front and is made with three-piece skirt. The new style turn-down collar is noted and the full-length sleeves have rolled-back cuffs. The frock is delightfully trimmed with bands of contrasting material. Any of the popular new fabrics may be used in carrying out the design.

The pattern No. 6019 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size will require 4½ yds. of 36 in. material and 1¼ yards of 27-inch contrasting goods.

6033—Ladies' Overblouse.

This attractive over-blouse is one of the most stylish garments of the season. It closes at the front and has separate guimpe with the closing at the back. The design is a beautiful arried out in silk and et with fancy braid rimming. Green and gold changeable taffeta with lace guimpe is quite stunning.

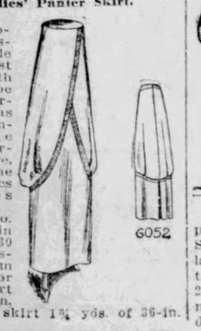
The pattern No. 6033 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 1¾ yards of 36-inch plain goods 1⅝ yards of 36 inch net and 2¼ yards of braid.

6046—Misses' and Small Woman's Coat.

o more attractive model for a long coat could be selected than its pleasing design which is for the miss and small woman. The big cape collar is a pleasing feature and this is nicely trimmed with braid or it may be finished plain. Any of the popular coating fabrics may be employed.

The pattern No. 6046 is cut in sizes 15 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 3⅝ yards of 54 inch material and 4 yards of braid.

6052—Ladies' Panier Skirt.



This model represents a pleasing skirt made in the latest fashion with panier. It may be used for separate wear or as part of complete costume and may be carried out in serge, voile, messaline or other fabrics that drapes nicely.

The pattern No. 6052 is cut in sizes 32 to 30 in. waist measure. Medium size will require for panier and skirt 2¾ yds. of 54-in. goods and for skirt 1¾ yds. of 36-in. lining.

Basing his opinion on the census report for Louisiana, William Benjamin Smith, professor of philosophy in Tulane University, says the negro race in the United States will become extinct 220 years from now. "The last of the negroes will be a negress. She will die in the south," he says.

WHY MEN DRINK HARD

Doctor Says Intense Living Is the Cause.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Nervous exhaustion and strain and tense excitement among the people of the present day was ascribed as the cause of the enormous increase in the use of alcoholic spirits in the United States by Dr. J. T. Searcy, of Alabama, president of the American Medico-Psychological Association, in an address yesterday at the concluding session of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics.

He discussed the question, "Why Do Men Drink Alcoholic Spirits?" and declared it was "the great struggle to secure relief and to attain some sort of psychic consciousness of what makes alcohol a popular drink."

Dr. John D. Quackenbos, of New York city, attributed drinking to the tremendous impulse to overcome the tension and strain by the anaesthesia of alcohol. The alcoholic evil is a national one, in the opinion of Dr. C. H. Hughes, of St. Louis, Mo., who declared that there was no one thing that would with greater certainty destroy the vitality and efficiency of the human race than the excessive indulgence in alcoholic spirits.

Dr. C. J. Douglas, of Boston, Mass., declared that the widespread prevalence of morphinism was due to careless prescribing of that drug to their patients by physicians who become helpless slaves to this addiction.

GIVES $340,000 to CHARITY

New Jersey Man Provides for Benevolent Institutions.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 14.—Local benevolent and charitable institutions will receieve $340,000 under the will of Peter Reid, who died Saturday of pneumonia at his home here.

Mr. Reid was one of New eJrseys pioneer manufacturers.

He was a generous giver to local charities during the latter years of his life and the bequests in his will bring his total benefactions up to a round million dollars.

CORN YIELD NEARLY TREBLED

Boys' Acre Contests Prove Farmers Can Increase Profits.

Columbus, Dec. 12.—Instead of the average yield of 35 bushels to the acre, 85 bushels of corn can be raised to the acre in Ohio, according to data in the hand of A. P. Sandles of the state board of agriculture, as a result of the corn growing contest in which boys under 16 years of age participated. The average of 85 bushels was established by 510 boys of the state who competed for the honors and pleasures of the trip to Washintgon offered by the state.

Next Monday the trip to Washington in special cars will be made by 200 boys of the state who raised the most corn in the counties in which they live. Several business men and college professors, besides Mr. Sandles and a number of the boys' parents, will take the trip, which includes stops at Pittsburg, Harrisburg and other points.

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CENSUS OF THE STARS

Count Begun Last Year to Be Finished Soon.

London, Dec. 12.—The announcement by the astronomer royal that the counting of the stars is nearly complete draws attention to the colossal task which has been occupying Greenwich Observatory for close upon two years. The counting of the stars and the recording of their respective magnitudes was begun in March of last year. The work will probably come to an end in January, when the results, dealing with 53,000,000 stars, will be published.

S. Chapman, of the Royal observatory, who has charge of the work, explained the methods by which it is being carried out.

"Of course, we are not counting each individual star," he said, "that would take us a hundred years. We are counting various areas of the sky which, in the aggregate, amount to one-tenth of the total area, and then the amount will be multiplied by ten. The counted areas have been selected on a system which should yield a fair average, so that the final figure—probably a total of something over 50,000,000—will be approximately correct."

Mr. Chapman explained that the counting is carried out by means of photography. The whole sky has been photographed, 206 plates, each 16 inches square, being necessary. Each plate records from 60,000 to 800,000 starry images, the result of two hours' exposure in the southern hemisphere, or two hours and 20 minutes in the northern hemisphere. By using a specially designed 10-inch chromatic lens, stars of great faintness, down to the sixteenth and seventeenth magnitudes, have left an impression on the plate. The star images are then counted under a high power microscope.

"The density of the star clusters varies enormously," continued Mr. Chapman. "In some places we find a hundred stars in an area of 40 square minutes, while in other places it takes an area of 800 square minutes to get 60 stars. But our average should be reasonably accurate, as when we have finished we shall have counted the stars in 5,000 separate regions of the sky."

NEW HEAD FOR SWITZERLAND

Edward Muller Elected President of the Confederation.

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 14.—The Swiss federal assembly yesterday elected as president of the Swiss confederation former President Edward Muller, at present chief of the military department. M. Hoffmann, chief of the department of justice and police, was elected vice president.

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GRANGERS URGE CHANGES

Introduce Long List of Resolutions at State Meeting.

Salem, Dec. 12.—Resolutions on the following subjects were presented to the Ohio state grange Wednesday afternoon.

Favoring establishment of standard of quality for ice cream; protest against proposed abolishment of assessors and appraisers; urging enactment of a law to make voting compulsory; of laws to prevent gambling in the prices of farm products; asking that all state agricultural board members be farmers; that county agents be appointed as advisers to rural residents and favoring a better system of loans to the farmer.

SAYS CZAREVITCH CAN'T RULE

London Paper Says Wound's Nature Bars Him From Throne.

London, Dec. 12.—The Daily Express this morning revives the story that Crown Prince Alexis, of Russia, was the victim of Nihilism. It asserts that he is suffering from the effects of a wound made by a trusted attendant, who has since proved to be a Nihilist.

The wound, says the Express, is of such a nature that the prince is incapable of continuing the line of succession to the throne and therefore the appointment of an heir-designate is being discussed in court circles, as Emperor Nicholas, brother of Grand Duke Michael, has renounced his rights.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1912.

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The advertisements in The Weekly Blade make low subscriptions possible. The absence of advertisements would mean high rates. Therefore it is to the interest of The Blade's friends to supply their wants, when it is possible, from such business houses as use the columns of this paper to exploit their goods. The ads help you. Do not let them get by without receiving your attention.

There is no profit in a mistake if you repeat it.

If genius were a disease, we don't imagine it would be "catching."

One way to get next to the heart of a man is to admire his bird dog.

There are no soft snaps to the man who has a lot of industry in his system.

There is no probability that women will adopt trousers to please Mrs. Catt.

If Canada were thinking of annexation she would not be giving battleships to John Bull.

A Chicago judge has decided that the motorcycle is a deadly weapon. It surely is when it is loaded.

It is said men's hats fit them better in Chicago than in other cities. And yet Chicago is not a dry town.

The Democrats could find use for the forty thousand postoffices that have been put in cold storage.

It has been demonstrated that the fishworm knows enough to turn from danger. A pretty fair education.

War does not improve with age. It is just what it was when General Sherman made his famous remark.

American battleships are very beautiful, but Mexicans do not like to have them loafing around their country.

When the Democrats begin to reform the tariff the performance will be more interesting than a football game.

It is said the world is eight hundred million years old, but on a sunshiny morning it looks just as young as ever.

Everybody has discussed the high cost of living so often that the subject will remain stale until the price goes up again.

The California woman who refused a man one hundred times and then married him got a very persevering husband, anyway.

The person who tries to do all the talking cannot be popular all the time. Everybody likes to say something occasionally.

Mr. Carnegie could get rid of his money much easier if he would quit letting his left hand know what his right hand is doing.

A Kansas farmer husked 135 bushels of corn in one day. But the man who can raise the most corn is the one who counts.

The father of nineteen children has married the mother of twelve. This took place in Texas, where the people boast of doing big things.

Last call for the milkmaid will come when those Milwaukee promoters succeed in making milk directly from hay.

The Nobel peace prize was not awarded this year. Doubtless it would be useless to suggest that it be given to the janitor of the Peace Palace.

One Kansas girl claims to have been voted the prettiest girl in the United States. But it was not a general election. The prettiest girl is a local issue.

The Pittsburg engineer who has run a locomotive for forty-eight years without killing anybody has set a remarkable example for careless auto drivers.

J. Pierpont Morgan owns the manuscript of Dickens' "A Christmas Carol," but we will wager two Baldwin apples against one Ben Davis that he can't sing it.

Jane Addams' ideas are to be followed by the Progressives. What greater honor could come to a woman, the trousered Dr. Mary Walker to the contrary notwithstanding.

Would it surprise you to know that the craters of the volcanoes of the moon are filled with sulphur? Well, a Johns Hopkins professor says they are, but we can't see that it makes much difference.

THE PANAMA TOLL QUESTION.

England files her protest against the Panama canal tolls, established by the last session of congress, in her own name. But England has actually no direct interest in the matter at all. The tolls to which she objects deal with American coastwise shipping, which is an American monopoly fixed by law years since. England might as well protest against the rates charged on the Toledo, Angola & Western as to file objections to canal privileges for a class of shipping in which she has not a single ship, in which she could not sail a single ship if she wished.

England speaks for Canada, which means that she speaks for the Canadian transcontinental railroads with which American coastwise shipping will come into competition after the canal is opened for traffic.

This protest is aided and abetted by newspapers and trade organizations in the United States, which inform the country as to the wickedness of breaking treaties, of the unpardonable sin of establishing a system of discrimination on the canal. Investigation will show that the press raising the hullabaloo is the press that is invariably friendly to the big railroad companies, that the trade organizations are made up of people interested in the railroad industry. They perceive that a prospective competition which troubles the Canadian railroads also troubles the American transcontinental lines. They perceive that if freight can be carried from the Atlantic coast cities through the canal to the Pacific coast cities through free waters, the railroads must revise their rates. They perceive that if freight can be borne from a port on the Great Lakes to Seattle or Alaska more cheaply by water than by rail, in spite of the greater distance covered, shippers on the Great Lakes will seize the advantage. They prattle a lot about our international good will in an instance where good will is not involved. They harp on "broken treaty rights" though congress took particular pains to avoid breaking the treaty. They are merely engaged in throwing dust in the eyes of the public, trusting to keep shipping rates high for the benefit solely and only of the owners of stock in the transcontinental railroads.

It may seem as if we speak for sectional interests. That may be true. Sectional interests have a right to speak up when private interests attempt to build up a system of discrimination wholly selfish and unreasonable.

A MODEL OPPOSITION.

The minority party in all countries are usually content with being merely in opposition. To embarrass the party in power, to lead it into pitfalls, to encompass it with snares, to oppose it out of love of antagonizing and irritating the political enemy, has been deemed all-sufficient.

Sincere political students, no matter where their allegiance lies, are bound to view with respect the determination of the Progressive party to make itself a forward party. Its plans of educating, not only the general public, but the Progressive lieutenants themselves, in practical economics, in the intricacies of civil reform and in the true meaning of Progressive tenets, marks the organization apart from any opposition which has ever had a voice in governmental affairs in this country. That it does not purpose winning favor by nagging the victors in the November election and that it is unwilling to fritter away its energies in getting someone "in a hole," points to a very welcome originality besides presaging the building up of a minority party which cannot be ridiculed or shamed out of existence—a not uncommon fate of opposition parties.

Folk who trust in the undoubted efficacy of the sneer will make light of the Progressive program. But the wise will not fall into that error. They will see that whatever may prove the fate of the Progressive party as it is now constituted, the Progressives have patterned a model opposition party.

NOT NEAR THE CLIMAX

"Acid in the mail boxes! What will these English suffragettes do next?

A contemporary whose post-Thanksgiving imagination refused to obey the spur wants to know about this, betraying by his excited questioning that he thinks the English suffragettes are really going to do something next and that, whatever it is, it will be particularly outrageous and astonishing. But what can pouring vitriol over a few score love-letters, regrets for dinner invitations and reminders to remit amount to in the great campaign the English suffragettes are waging? They have to impress the law-makers, the cabinet ministers, the powers that be, and drawing upon themselves the fervid curses of finger-burned postmen, can amount only to a picturesque incident. When they get to the grand climax of earnestness, you'll not read about window smashing and acid throwing and arson. You'll read about the British premier dying in screaming agony because of powdered glass sprinkled in his food.

AN OMEN OF GOOD THINGS.

The business of statesmanship is looking up when a man of the sentiments and convictions of Simon Guggenheim, senator from Colorado, announces that he is about to resign office. For if office still held out any promise of profit of the kind Simon Guggenheim counts worth while, it may be set down as an absolute certainty that he'd be conjuring his brains for schemes which would assure his possession of a senatorial seat.

But whatever else be said of Guggenheim, nothing can be said except in praise of the quality of his shrewdness. He knows that the day of his kind of statecraft is over. He realizes that the game as he plays it is about to be raided, the tables and wheels broken up and the loot declared confiscate. So he withdraws as Aldrich withdrew — accepting the inevitable with philosophy. He retains his membership in the Republican national committee as his only string upon politics. With the spread of the primary doctrine and popular expression of preference on presidential nominations, that string will become valueless. Guggenheim may be expected to surrender that also before membership in national committees constitutes an empty honor. He can read the writing upon the wall as quickly as any of his fellows.

The resignation of Guggenheim ought to be taken as an omen of good things for the new year. Nothing could be more indicative of the hopelessness of special privilege's captaincy in American government.

DOUBLE BACK-ACTION LAW.

The men who wrote and enacted the Sherman anti-trust law intended that competition should be preserved even if someone went to jail. But they foresaw a situation wherein competition would compete so thoroughly that only the fittest would survive, competition in the end blossoming into monopoly. So they provided that where competition had been killed off by the system they held sacred and purposed to encourage and keep pulsing the survivor might be hailed into court and compelled to pay threefold damages for the destruction wrought.

That is the law. The department of justice ought not to be charged with doing a foolish thing if, in one instance, it has caused two big concerns to make a division of territory in order that one of the concerns should not swallow the other, which meant that the department had to be blind to the purpose of the law—the preservation of competition. Nor, in another instance, is the department playing the idiot by asking the supreme court to fine a corporation which competed to such ultimate success that all the weaker competitors went into bankruptcy. The department must prosecute and whether it does it for the breach of a section of the law or for observance of the general aim of the law is apparently not worrying the prosecutors. If the law says you're guilty if you do or if you don't, that's not the fault of the prosecutors.

It required many years to get the Sherman law in working order. But it doesn't necessarily follow that it will take as long to knock the law out of existence, now that its inadequate and contradictions and folly are rapidly becoming manifest. The next congress with a mite of courage will surely repeal it.

THE INVISIBLE

There are bearers of charmed lives living in New York. They are great and influential and powerful men. But their names are unknown to the general public. They are what are vaguely called in that city the "men higher up."

The thing called police graft is only partly police graft. The police never have a monopoly on it. They are the middlemen, as it were, between the criminal classes willing to pay for protection and the group which fixes the terms of graft, directs its application, organizes its system and takes the lion's share in the division of the foul spoils. Mayor Gaynor says that when he entered office, graft to the amount of $3,900,000 was collected annually from one source of graft revenue alone. Yet not even the most innocent citizen of New York thinks that the police got all of this money. The bulk of it went to the "men higher up."

The city is about to investigate police graft. But very little hope is entertained that the "men higher up" will be exposed. They have means of learning the intentions of the investigators. They are a wary lot. They have power and can compel the men underneath to go to any length of perjury to protect them.

Cloaks of invisibility were the products of simple minds. There is a new and far more complicated fairy-lore nowadays. And it has woven an invisibility which is a combination of stone-wall and utter darkness.

THE FARMER'S BEARS.

After the freight bill had been paid and the commission man's percentage subtracted, a Long Island farmer received a little over 30 cents a bushel for the lima beans he raised this season. The farmer went to New York within a day or two, and feeling some curiosity as to the retailing of his beans, traced them to one of the big markets. There he found his 30 cent beans selling at 15 cents a quart, which figures out $4.80 a bushel.

The farm produce raised in this country last year brought the farmers about $6,000,000,000. The consumers paid $13,000,000,000 for that produce. Somewhere, between the farmer and the ultimate purchaser the price was doubled and a billion dollars slapped on for good measure. Doesn't $7,000,000,000 seem rather a tough charge for transportation, handling and marketing? Yet how much worse if the prices on all farm stuff multiplied as much and as fast as the beans of the Long Island farmer? The optimist will find some grounds for thankfulness in the marketing system, bad as it is. It is to be hoped, though, the conviction that the situation might be worse will not deter the optimist joining any movement to operate on that $7,000,000,000 swelling.

THE SMALL BREED OF BLEASES.

Speaking of unrelated things, there is the case of Governor Cole Blease and the National Corn Exposition, which is to be held next month in Governor Blease's state.

At this exposition, twenty-five agricultural colleges will show what they are doing for the advancement of the farming industry. There will be a special exhibit from the United States Department of Agriculture. The southern corn clubs will present samples of products of their members' fields. And most noteworthy of all, will be the corn raised by boys in the contests for acre yields and many of the boys will be there to receive their honors in person. This exposition will, indeed, exceed anything of the kind ever before held in the country. South Carolina has pledged its reputation to make it so.

To judge the state by the being who offers a defense for lynching, and who virtually informs the roughs and toughs of his commonwealth that mob-murder will not be punished, is to be unfair. We have to think of Cole Blease. We can't very well help ourselves. But let us think also that Cole Blease is only one of a few blackguards, dropped by trick of circumstance, among many thousands of individuals, who are decent minded and have their state's pride and welfare at heart.

INDUSTRIAL BLACKMAIL.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad holds practically a monopoly of the railroad transportation business in New England. For that reason and because the line runs a scurvy lot of trains and has a bad record for the destruction of human life, it is probably the most heartily hated and most earnestly cursed railroad in the United States.

A few months since the Grand Trunk railroad surveyed a line into the New Haven's exclusive territory. The New England public hailed the Grand Trunk's advent as a shipwrecked mariner hails the appearance of a sail over the horizon. Here at last was competition. The New Haven monopoly would be broken. There would be clean trains and adequate trains. The Grand Trunk pushed construction vigorously. It is said to have spent $14,000,000 until, suddenly, al work ceased, the laborers were discharged on 24 hours' notice, the whole blessed prospect of competition faded as if it were a tender flower exposed to a December gale. It came out that the New Haven had made what looks like a traffic agreement on paper, but which, in reality, is an agreement on the Grand Trunk's part to withdraw.

There appears no question that the "competitor" was simply engaged upon one of those piratical industrial forays, which amount virtually to blackmail. It is an old trick, well known in the domain of Big Business. Commodore Vanderbilt practiced it to such purpose that in one instance he received $40,000 a month for more than a year, the man blackmailed taking the money out of the pockets of the public compelled to use his service. It is not usual to punish a person blackmailed. Yet the thing is nothing else than a bribe. The one should be as unlawful as the other. Though, for its own protection, the New Haven road has submitted to the demands of the raiders, it may be questioned if it were justified. It saved itself, but it harmed others. The others purpose seeing if they have any claim under the law.

PROGRESS BY PLUNGES.

One of the odd things about the human species is that it progresses, not smoothly and orderly and harmoniously as should become a race just a little lower than the angels, but jerkily, with spasmodic jumps as if new ideas were galvanic shocks.

Take the application of steel to the construction of buildings. It was a wonderful idea that has changed the aspect of cities, which has made a new and beautiful town-scape. Yet the architect and the engineer who worked with him thought only of putting up a building. They didn't think, for instance, of the effect a bunch of skyscrappers would have on the street from which they soar so airily and haughtily. These great buildings have reduced city pavements to the character and the look of mountain canyons. The winds charge through them as if through the bore of a factory chimney. They fill the pedestrian's eyes with dust one moment and the next get behind him and scurry him along as a policeman does a panhandler. They make walking something like plowing through a snowbank. The skyscrapers are responsible for those winds. They are of the skyscrapers' making. Now, if the architect and the engineer had been capable of taking all things into account, if progress moved in an orderly and systematic way, people would have been fitted for traffic through the blustery and boisterous passes between buildings. They'd have been rigged with windproof clothing, with hats which wouldn't blow off, with wings, perhaps, which could utilize the gustly drafts to good purpose.

BEET SUGAR

The career of sugar manufacture from beets, as a real industry in this country, is less than fifteen years old. The census of 1900 was the first to take account of it. The year before that, 81,729 tons of sugar had been made from beets. Two years later, the production increased to 218,406 tons. The half million ton mark was passed in 1905. Last year the increase was relatively small over that of 1905, but the final returns of this year will show a production very nearly, and probably more than, 700,000 tons.

In the last annual report that he is to issue, Secretary Wilson expresses extreme approval for the laws which lent the sugar beet industry protection. He takes pride in the fact that his department has given encouragement and practical help toward the growing of sugar beets and their improvement. He lays stress upon the findings of intelligent observers that sugar beet raising leaves the land in better condition after harvest than before, constituting at once a valuable rotation crop and one that breaks up and aerates soil the farmer's plow does not reach.

The sugar beet factories, nearly all of them, maintain corps of laborers to supplement the farm labor. It has been found necessary in some agricultural districts to supply seed, to maintain experts to advise and direct the planting and cultivation of beets and to conduct proselyting campaigns in order to overcome the natural prejudice against a new crop. It is evident that the factory people will shortly escape at least a part of this supplementary work. Sugar beet growing is getting past the stage where it need be nursed along.

THE FIRST MAN.

From digging up bones here and there and coming upon them where he had been caught in a landslide, or crushed under game that got even with him in death, the scientists have acquired a fair knowledge of what the first man looked like.

He was a stocky fellow—this ancestor — long-faced, big-headed, with primitive teeth and a slant to his brow like a chimpanzee's. He stood erect, which the chimpanzee does not except with extreme awkwardness. He was shorter than the average man of today, and no doubt he was a very hairy creature and wouldn't be pleasant with a stranger who didn't see him first. Yet there were things behind that slanting head of his that marked him off from the beasts of the field as dawn is differentiated from darkness. He had a taste in art, decorating his cave with pictures of the bison, the mammoth and the sabre-toothed tiger. Figures he made in ivory and clay are recognizable, which, if you believe the art critics, couldn't be said of every sculptor of today.

We ought not to despise the first man, or cringe from him for his nakedness and hairiness and passion for raw meat. He took one of the wonderful steps in evolution and we know, from the evidences, that he did it bravely, as a man should.

AT THE BORDERLAND

The ability to respond with cheerfulness to the beckoning of death is a virtue that the virtuous may lack and the vicious possess. That negro in California who sang "Always Keep on the Sunny Side" into a phonograph just before he was hanged, seems to have been about as tough a citizen as California has ever had to deal with and, as is well known, California has not had an easy time of it in that regard. A hospital attendant once told us that of some twenty persons he had been compelled to see die, the ones who passed out least bravely were persons who had led lives least calculated to nourish a dread of something after death.

The very things which give most protection to rectitude in this civilization of ours tend to breed timidity, weakness of nerve and a whimpering terror in the presence of the unknown. It would be a poor thing for mankind if the more this world were made clean and kindly the less manly we should be when our summons comes.

THE STANDARD'S LUCK

When the government bill to exclude the Standard Oil Company came up for discussion in the Reichstag, the Socialist leader and the spokesman for the church party, announced, one after the other, that their organizations were unalterably opposed to the measure and would fight it tooth and nail.

The same day on which this news was printed, word came that the Austrian government had rescinded its order which two years ago forbade the Standard Oil Company doing business in that country.

It must be at once surprising and gratifying to the Standard people to feel that somewhere in the world they have managed to get upon the anti-administration side of politics.

Colorado's New Senator

New York Press.

THERE is to be one unusually picturesque character in the next congress as the result of the recent election. Colorado, with its preferential vote for United States senator, decided to send Gov. John F. Shafroth to the senate to succeed Simon Guggenheim. Shafroth is a Progressive Democrat, pledged to the initiative, referendum and recall of all elective and appointive officeholders, from the President of the United States down to the constable. He is a strong advocate of the direct election of United States senators.

Shafroth is a Missouran of massive build, whose clothes always look as if they were made for a man several sizes smaller. They are never pressed, and the cuffs of his coat always are hooked upon the upper edge of the old fashioned shirt cuffs which he wears. A bow tie fastened in the back with a clasp also is part of his regular set of scenery, and the tie usually succeeds in creeping to the top of his collar and remaining there.

New York for Good Roads.

Boston Globe.

The people of the state of New York evidently are alive to the importance of having improved highways, because at the recent election a popular majority of more than 400,000 was cast in favor of bonding the state for $50,000,000, to be devoted to highway construction. It is significant that every one of the 61 counties went on record in favor of the loan, showing that urbanite, suburbanite and rural dweller alike wishes to see good roads.

Sunday School

THE CHRISTMAS TASK

International Sunday School Lesson for December 22 Is "A Christmas Lesson," Isaiah 9:1-7.

(By William T. Ellis.)

To write of Christmas peace may seem incongruous amid the clang of war and rumors of worse war. Wherever we look we see marching armies. On these days preceding Christmas a great cloud overshadows the earth. Yet we remember that the Prince of Peace Himself said that He came to bring a sword. His cause has traveled over bloody battlefields through long centuries; but however dreary the highway, the goal is universal peace. Let us not confuse the incidental with the eternal. The agonies of earth which we now witness are but the birth-throes of a new order, in which Christ will be king, and peace will prevail.

This is the task of Christmas. It seeks to make a new heaven on earth, wherein men may dwell in love and be as brothers. A new mind is to be found among men, and it is a mind of peace and of yearning for human welfare. The Bethlehem music is heard more widely today than a year ago. The angel story is being contemplated by tens of thousands who gave it no thought in 1911.

War in the Manger Land.

Even we who are so near the event may perceive the overruling providence of peace in the troubled occurrences of our own time. This Turkish war, despite its staggering cost to nations and to families, has served the Christmas mission. It has lifted aloft the supremacy of the old ideals of justice and liberty and love. It has shown the power of the Christian purpose to break ancient oppressions. The land to which the Prince of Peace came is now distraught by the horrors of war, yet every observer may see that the tomorrow of the people in the Ottoman Empire is to be like to the era of peace and good will foreseen by the prophet of old.

The universal hesitancy and grief with which the seeming necessity for war has been viewed by mankind has been a striking phenomenon of the world's attitude toward present events in Turkey. Never before was there such a widespread bending of the best efforts to find a path of honorable peace. We have been given a new vision, like unto that of the prophet, of the place and prominence of peace in the world's thought. The goal that was first glimpsed by the prophets who told of Bethlehem is coming clearly into sight in our own time.

Peace for the Plain People.

Back of the battle line of dread war, we perceive the plight of the plain people. Humanity has resolved that not only in that land where the Christmas star has shone, but throughout the whole earth, injustices shall cease, those injustices which are worse than war. We shall need better perspective to enable us to apprehend clearly the transformation in human rights and human welfare that is coming to pass in Turkey today. As the prophet foretold, the yoke is being lifted, the staff is being raised, and the oppressor's rod is being broken. We are on the way to the fulfillment of the rest of the prophecy, that all the paraphernalia of war shall be but die in the Blade. I can answer the as fuel to the fires of peace.

A battlefield may be a strange place to look for the Christmas motive, yet we cannot forget that victorious Bulgaria came to her efficiency as a nation largely through the efforts of Robert College, a Christian mission institution. The ideals of Christ have made Bulgaria a self-respecting, efficient nation, valiant to confront Christendom's historic oppressor. The Christmas leaven is similarly at work all over the earth.

It is better to be alive now than to have lived in that uncomprehending day when Joseph and Mary made the hard journey from Nazareth to Bethlehem. Nevertheless, devout hearts still cry, with Miss Proctor:

"Oh to have dwelt in Bethlehem, when the star of the Lord shone bright! To have sheltered the holy wanderers on that blessed Christmas night; to have kissed the tender, way-worn feet of the mother undefiled, and with reverent wonder and deep delight to have tended the Holy Child!"

Bringing Christmas Down to Date.

The model notion of scientific surveys in all imaginable fields of effort, but especially in social service, has borne interesting fruit in unexpected ways. Thus the ground has almost entirely been cut from under that type of humanitarianism which depreciated the church and exalted the social settlement. By calling the roll of social workers, we have learned that the great majority of them are Christians; that they got their impulse from the church; that they go forth as representing the church, and that the money for their support and for the maintenance of social service generally comes overwhelmingly from Christians. Back of the royal tide of social passion of our time is the motive of Christ which came to the world at Christmas time.

A thoroughly modern and yet entirely characteristic and evangelical interpretation of the Christmas spirit is that penned by President William DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin College in The Congregationalist, as he appealed for "Christmas Gifts Through Christ's Disciples to the World." He apostrophised Christ in four of His aspects:

Child of Bethlehem, Lover of Little Children!

May the gladness of Thy Birthday in our happy hearts and homes make us eager to give all children:
Immunity from taint of hereditary disease and degeneracy.
Protection from injurious work, and guidance into congenial vocations.
Playgrounds, clubs and leaders for exercises and recreation.
Schools that train together hand and brain and heart and will.
Courts and officers tactful to reclaim the delinquent.
Fathers and mothers who by Christ-like sharing of their children's interests earn the power to impart to them Christian ideals.

Workman of Nazareth, Friend of the Working Man!

May gratitude for the blessings Thy Birthday brought make us just and generous to give all working men:
Collective bargaining for wages in loyalty to one another.
Hours and conditions of labor consistent with health and happiness.
Regular employment as far as possible during efficiency and good behaviour.
Prompt and automatic compensation for industrial accidents.
Provision for sickness and old age, and for family in case of death.
A fairly divided share in the profits and a genuine devotion to the interests of the corporations they serve.

Prophet of Jerusalem, Quickener of Our Consciences!

On the day of Thy Birth may there be born anew in our souls a hate of the things that Thou hatest:
Intemperance and profits wrung from the degradation it entails.
Licentiousness and pleasure bought with woman's ruin.
Divorce on trivial grounds and the breakdown of the home.
Gambling and all money-making without equivalent rendered.
Graft and political favors gained at the expense of the people.
Sin in all its forms of mean indulgence of self at cruel sacrifice of others.

Martyr of Calvary, Standard-Bearer of Our Sacrifice!

On the Day Thy Mother bore Thee may we take up such share of Thy Cross as we are able to bear:
Hospitals for the sick.
Charities for the poor.
Social centers for the lonely and weary.
Reformation for the criminal.
Good government for the citizen.
The spread through the world of the spirit of love for the glory of God in the highest and peace on earth among God-pleasing men.

A Widespread Starlight.

Only a few Orientals knew of the shining of the Christmas star nineteen hundred years ago. The tale told by the wondering shepherds was but a neighborhood phenomenon. But a wonder of the ages is the way the glow of that star has increasingly suffused the earth. Nations and races have come into its light and in that entrance have been transformed to the very core of their being.

Now, in this wonderful year of our Lord—our Lord's year as no other year has ever been—we see that the light of the star is irradiating not only the Turkish Empire, not only Europe and America and the most of Africa, but it is also shedding its glow upon the remotest parts of Asia. The rapid Christianization of China is itself a Christmas theme sufficient to engross the thought of the devout who would be in the Christmas spirit at this time.

And, true to type, wherever the Christmas goes today, there spreads the power of the little child.

"All over this wide earth today
The little Christ-child leads the way
With tender feet that leave their print
On crusted snow and sharp and flint;
And while the dawn blooms like a rose,
Straight up to heaven's high gate He goes.

His lovely hands, in blessings spread,
Drop largess on each bending head;
A clear light shines on every face
That paints again His passing grace;
His aureole of sun and dew
Lends all the air its glory, too.

Strange and bright birth of skyey name
Through centuries ago it came
Yet in each heart, or near or far,
Where faith and love and pity are,
The Christ-child with His joyous sway
Is born again on Christmas Day."

—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

A Poem Worth While

"Joseph's Way."

Joseph in the days of old,
Built large granaries, corn to hold,
Not to corner grain for gold,
But to help the needy, we are told.

If the great men of our day
Would emulate good Joseph's way,
Distribute food to those in need,
Instead of holding it for greed,

Oh, what a grand world this would be
With that kind of monopoly;
The poor and needy would not sigh,
Because of food prices so high.

Oh, what a mighty power for good,
If these rich men only would
Handle products of our day
In Joseph's good, kind-hearted way.

—A. Chard.

Opinions of the People

EDITOR'S NOTE—The Blade desires to give its readers space in which they may express their opinions on various subjects of interest—topics of the day. In this way—if those who have interesting ideas will send them addressed EDITOR WEEKLY BLADE—it is hoped soon to have a very entertaining column appearing each week on this page. If you have an opinion that is worth printing get it out of your system at once. Full names and addresses must accompany communications, but if any person does not desire his own name used he can accompany it with a pen name. Come on in—don't be afraid.

The Cost of Living.

Editor Blade—In this day of noise about the high cost of living I want to say that it is my opinion that there is another side to the story of more importance to the nation—high living. I am not one of those standpatters who believe the world ought to move on in the same old rut forever, but there is a right and a wrong way to do everything. The commandment of the Bible to be temperate in all things has gone to the scrap-heap. I do not blame the man who has plenty of money for living well; let the rich spend their money if they want to. But what about the poor class of people who are trying to keep up with their rich neighbors, giving mortgages on houses and lands, piling up debts they can never pay, possibly to buy automobiles or other luxuries they could do without?

I contend that about the worst thing we have confronting us today is this vanity which makes us try to live in grand style when we are unable to do it. If we economize there is a good living for all. If we have plenty let us spend it to good advantage, but if we have but little we should spend little.—John R. Board, Princeton, Ky.

The Fashion Craze.

Weekly Blade—First thanking the editor for this privilege, I wish to say to all who are interested that I agree with C. H. A. of Ohio in his views on the fashion craze. Madam Style is a domineering old ruler. She has bobbled our daughters until their lives are endangered, and disfigured them in a way the laws of the land should not permit. Think of changing waistlines and disposing of hips!

These frequent changes in the styles are for no other purpose than extortion of money. Men are often forced to use money needed to carry on their business that their wives and daughters can keep up with the fashions. If it is hard on the business man it is much more severe on the laboring class. Even the working woman must keep in style or lose her job.

Americans should choose their own fashions and say how long a certain style should last, without consulting Paris. I think if our fashions were of American design they would be more sensible and remain in vogue longer.—Aunt Zena, Johnson City, Tenn.

VARIETIES

A St. Louis man made $64,000 as a rag picker.

The Chinese day is divided into 12 parts.

The income of the king of Spain is $1,400,000.

London has over 90,000 deaf residents.

A new roofing material is steel coated with lead.

Many London women are now taking up pharmacy.

The bones of the average man weigh 14 pounds.

Thirty-three years is the average length of a generation.

Nettle stems are being used as a substitute for cotton.

Every six minutes a new human being is born in New York.

About $12,000,000 worth of oranges are imported by England.

Benzol is being pushed as a substitute for gasoline as auto fuel.

St. Petersburg will have an international auto show in April.

An electrically driven machine to split kindling wood is a novelty.

New York is being urged to retire and pension aged city employes.

Baltimore will no longer furnish free water to state institutions.

Wilmington, southern California, is soon to have a $10,000,000 steel plant.

Seven electric motor trucks will be purchased by the Manila postoffice.

Exports from the United States to Canada now average $1,000,000 a day.

American chewing gum is now being sold in all large cities in Germany.

In one year the British general postoffice dealt with 3,047,000,000 letters.

Out of the 11,000,000 natives of Egypt only 600,000 can read and write.

An electric clock has been in continuous operation at Camp Hill, Pa., since 1870.

Electrolytic etching is used by a new process to produce hardened steel dies.

New York's 26,000 manufacturers yearly turn out product valued at $2,000,000,000.

Baltimore housewives are forming leagues to war on shortweight dealers.

Whole trainloads of structural steel are held up in Pittsburg for want of cars.

More than 2,000,000 electrical horse power is used throughout Colorado every day.

Milwaukee finds Utah Mormon proselyters gaining many converts in that city.

The world's annual rubber output is 90,000 tons, valued at $200,000,000.

Tea is the national drink of Russia, extending all over the empire and into Siberia.

Of the meat that is consumed in London, nearly 80 per cent is chilled or frozen.

New York schools are warning children against practice of roller skating in the streets.

Chinese of Tientsin like the old-fashioned native theatre better than moving pictures.

A motor driven dredge is reclaiming two miles of new shore line for East St. Louis, Ill.

Philadelphia is trying to obtain a huge new drydock to be built by the navy department.

It is said that a new business corporation is formed every 40 minutes in New York.

The demand for their hides in South Africa is met by hatching alligators in incubators.

Clevelanders are talking of having a roof garden on their proposed new city hall building.

Liberia is to have a wireless station, with 2,500 miles radius, provided by a French company.

Pittsburg women are advocating the opening of "curbstone markets" to cut the cost of living.

Wages in Japan have risen 50 per cent in 10 years, and the cost of living has jumped 33 per cent.

The Los Angeles city council is being urged to increase largely the city's inadequate police force.

A man of 20 in good health may expect to live 40 years longer; a man of 40, 27

Baltimore's system of ornamental street lighting covers 50 blocks, or nearly three miles of streets.

To bore the deepest hole in the world, an opening in Silesia 7,350 feet deep, cost more than $10 a foot.

Earth excavated from Panama canal is sufficient to build 63 pyramids the size of that of Cheops.

Argentina is steadily increasing its potato crop, importing more than 2,645,000 bushels of seed last year.

Out of 56,799,994 acres, the total area of Great Britain, only 9,000,000 are unused for agricultural purposes.

Cleveland has more telephones a thousand of population than any of the other large cities of the United States.

Idria, a small town in Austria, has a feminine fire brigade, the members of which wear uniforms and helmets.

Pastor Peter Miller, of Rio, W. Va., aged 85, rides 25 miles every Sunday to conduct preaching services.

From spruce wood pulp a French inventor has made a fabric resembling cotton and equally capable of bleaching and dyeing.

Camden has placed a $5,000 monument to mark the spot in Valley Forge where New Jerseymen camped during the revolutionary war.

The famous vine in the grounds of Hampton Court in one year produced 2,272 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 hundredweight.

In 1912 United States railroad and industrial corporations have issued $1,779,022,000 in new securities, an increase of $250,000,000 over 1911.

Very few American families spend less than $150 a year for meat, and milk and butter cost the average family at least $75 a year.

So that it can be used in the dark a fountain pen has been equipped with a tiny electric searchlight and a storage battery by its English inventor.

A wireless station has been built near New York that is expected to have direct connection with a similar station near Berlin when the latter is finished.

The first accurate clock was set up in England at Hampton court, in 1540. Up to that time members of the royal suite used hour glasses in their private rooms.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

A Christmas Greeting

A Merry Christmas to every reader of the Peace Page.

Christmas is your especial festival, for it is the birthday celebration of the Prince of Peace.

Let us count the blessings which the coming of the Prince of Peace has brought:

First of all, the Spirit of Loving Sacrifice. He gave Himself, and happy is that follower of His who most nearly forgets the pettiness of his own small being.

Self-forgetfulness leads to the Spirit of Loving Service—next in the list of blessings. There was no task too humble, nor too hard for the Prince to perform, if it helped His neighbor.

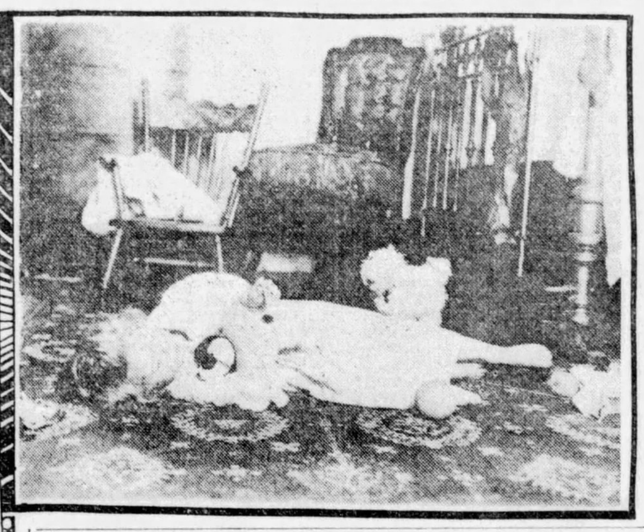
Not in deeds alone, but in the Spirit of Loving Speech are we blessed by His great example. Even in His necessary rebukes of those He taught, or healed, there was present the spirit of gentleness.

That great law of kindness rules today, even in your Peace Page, where it shines out in the neighborly spirit of your letters, and in your helpful suggestions one to another.

Finally, the Prince of Peace has given us the Spirit of Loving Thought. He knows that if we think only the best of our fellowmen we shall unconsciously make them better, for the Christmas fire of love kindles from soul to soul, shines in our eyes and warms our hearts toward every living creature.

May your Merry Christmas last all through the New Year. —MARTHA HOLDEN.

A Christmas Doll, Before and After the Visit of Santa Claus



It is from the messiest of workshops, presided over by a workman clothed in soiled and sticky garments, that the beautiful dolls emerge ready to gladden the hearts of many good little girls and tiny boys at Christmas time. From a mass of wax and plaster the skilled workman molds the pretty features of a doll which on Christmas eve is suspended from a tree or inserted within a stocking to be discovered the next morning by some little tot whose hands have toiled laboriously a few days before in preparing a letter to that dear old fellow, Santa Claus, asking him for a doll.

The work of creating these waxen figures is begun many months before the merry holidays and is carried on day after day so that thousands of these inanimate creatures will be ready for children in all parts of the world at Christmas time. The task of making these dollies is an unpleasant one as the accumulation of sticky wax and plaster makes it disagreeable for the man who has to toil in the doll labratory. But it is highly probable that some of the disagreeable part of the work is overlooked by the workmen when he remembers the joy and happiness that result from his skill and patience.

In recent years America has jumped to the front in the manufacture of toys. Less than 15 years ago more than 90 per cent of the toys sold in this country were made abroad; today scarcely more than 25 per cent of the toys we use are imported, while our exports are increasing so rapidly year after year that it will not be long until they reach the $1,000,000 mark.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A BIT OF SCENERY

I live in the good old state of Tennessee. I always read the continued stories in The Blade first and then I read about everything there is on the Peace Page and enjoy it all.

I will try to tell you as best I can in my simple fashion, about a visit I made my uncle. He lived in a pretty cottage surrounded on all sides but one by large cliffs. From these cliffs men and boys get much amusement by fox hunting.

We started early in the morning and visited two interesting caves. The first one we visited was "The Spring Cave." We went quite a way into this cave, then we came to a big rock basin in which flowed a spring of fresh cool water. On the edge of this spring stands a huge rock, reaching from the top to the bottom of the cave. This rock is called "The Devil's Whipping Post."

We next visited "The Buzzard Cave." This is also very interesting. We had to crawl through a round hole to get in, and then found ourselves inside a whichc looked very much like an old fashioned room. From the wall of this room hang large rocks like icicles. We did not go any further in this cave than the room.

We next saw "The Martyr's Hollow." This is a great opening into the ground. No one knows how deep it is. A stream flows from this hollow under the ground about a mile and a half, then flows out into a spring at the foot of a great cliff. A mill is run by this spring, so you may imagine how big it is.

We went upon a high cliff where long and large grapevines grew. One vine grew from one tree to another, and as I was just a little girl then, (indeed I am not so big now) I took great pleasure in swinging on it.

This country is furnished with plenty of good springs and in spite of the land being so rocky the people raise all kinds of grain, vegetables, fruit and tobacco—Only a Girl.

You have a vivid way of description, Only a Girl. Keep on writing.—M. H.

OVERWHELMING KINDNESS

Dear Friend—I wonder if you would print a little note in The Blade and say for me that I am receiving so many letters since my request for pen friends that I cannot possibly answer all and thank them through The Blade for me and ask them to not write any more, or I shall be swamped with letters.

Dear Editor, I have found that there are sympathizing hearts everywhere and I would like to tell one and all how much I liked their letters. Wishing you much success with the Peace Page and in your personal life, I remain. A Friend in Iowa.

AUNT JANE'S ALLEGORY

"Life is a loom, and we, the weavers. The warp is set or filled by God and we weave the shuttle back and forth day by day. The kind of rags you put in the shuttle so your carpet will be. The pure white rags make the light strips, clean and clear, the cloudy days are dark places. The little short stripe of baby blue are the little tender ones lingered so shortly in our care. Then come all colors of the rainbow woven in so beautifully, making a glorious pattern to gladden weary eyes.

"Some patterns are much more expensive than others, take more patience, money and time. You will find all kinds woven in the year. But old fashioned room. From the wall of dark stripes and here a piece of Scotch plaid, a piece of Cousin Willies' kilts of long ago keeps our memory green, lest we forget. It's equal to some people's diary with their notes of happening before the war or dated back to '53.

"Sometimes the thread knots, the colors blur, but patience, love and faith straighten all snarls the weaving goes on even and smooth as before. God bless the happy weaver who is always cheerful. So much for today unless the carpet grows to be too much of a sameness. Change the shuttle for a bright strip and never mind the snarls they will untangle by and by. With best wishes for you all to weave a bright carpet.—"Aunt Jane of Arkansas."

Our Correspondents

The letter of Mrs. L. B. Lacey, of Mich., shows an ambitious woman willing to do a number of useful things to 'help out.' She has a baby girl nine months old, so that her work must be done at home. She understands sewing, and says that she can make three waists at home, for less than one costs in the store. Perhaps some reader of the Peace Page can assist Mrs. Lacey with a market near her home.

Mrs. Lornia Wolfe, I shall be glad to hear of your travels, as will the readers of the Peace Page.—M. H.

Jennie of Pennsylvania writes to say that she knits men's socks very successfully and would like to make a little pin money by so doing.

Mrs. Della Andrews, Ind., asks for a good salt rising bread recipe. Will some Peace Page reader please reply in the early columns.

Stephen Rawson, Mich., wishes to procure the song, "Faded Coat of Blue."

Goldie Hostetter, Ind., Box 126, asks for the poem entitled, "Santa Claus on the Train."

Housekeeper asks "the sisters" to tell their way of preparing luncheon for workmen who can't be home for a warm dinner.

Also she wishes to know some new ways of making pin money. She has a flock of Rhode Island Red chickens and will be glad to hear all she can of chicken culture.

Working for Charity

Now that the Christmas church bazaars are over and all of us have worked and planned for them with months of apron sewing and bag making, have cooked the business men's dinner, served the table and hustled dishes in the kitchen, so that the aid society might realize a few extra dollars, may enjoy reading about a fair held in New York City last week.

It was the society woman's way of making money for charity and, after all, when you simmer it down, you find that women are about the same the world over. When they hold a fair or bazaar they like to make lots of money for the good cause.

This particular bazaar was held at the Eldridge T. Gerry residence, as a benefit for an open air home for the poor children of New York. A large sum was realized at the booths and tables, and there was some lively bidding when a collection of jewelry ranging from a $6,000 pearl necklace to a $10 brooch was offered at auction. The sale of jewelry ran up to the $10,000 mark.

In the long dining room a moving picture show was conducted, admittance to which was one dollar. This alone realized $400.

A doll baby bride, resplendent in white satin and brilliant necklace, with her trunk beside her, including everything that a doll bride would need in the way of clothing and millinery for at least one season, brought $200.

From Commodore Gerry's private greenhouse at Newport were sold melons at $25 each, and other choice vegetables in like ratio.

Needless to say a tidy sum was netted for the worthy charity.

Request from Wisconsin

Ellen Griffin, Wis., says: "Will some of the readers living in the southern country or states where parrots are wild tell me of the different kinds and if they are ever caught for pet birds? I would also like to hear from the little girl that had three parrots for pets. To escape the waste basket I will make this short. With good wishes to all readers."

POET'S CORNER

CHRISTMAS TEARS

By Henry Van Dyke.

The day returns by which we date our years:
Day of the joy of giving,—that means love;
Day of the joy of living,—that means hope;
Day of the Royal Child,—and day that brings
To older hearts the gift of Christmas tears!

Look, how the candles twinkle through the tree,
The children shout when Baby claps his hands,
The room is full of laughter and of song!
Your lips are smiling, dearest,—tell me why
Your eyes of love are full of Christmas tears?

Was it a silent voice that joined the song?
A vanished face that glimmered once again
Among the happy circle round the tree?
Was it an unseen hand that touched your cheek
And brought the secret gift of Christmas tears?

Not dark and angry like the winter storm
Of selfish grief,—but full of starry gleams,
And soft and still that others may not weep,—
Dews of remembered happiness descend
To bless us with the gift of Christmas tears.

Ah, lose them not, dear heart,—life has no pearls
More pure than memories of the joy love shared.
Sea, while we count them one by one, with prayer,
The Heavenly hope that lights the Christmas tree
Has made a rainbow in our Christmas tears!

—Ladies Home Journal.

A CHRISTMAS LEGEND

They tell a lovely story,
In lands beyond the sea,
How, when the King of Glory
Lay on His mother's knee,
Before the prophet-princes came,
Bringing gifts in hand,
The dumb beasts felt the miracle
Men could not understand!
The gentle, patient donkey,
And the ox that trod the corn,
Knelt down beside the manger,
And knew that Christ was born.
And so they say in Sweden,
At twelve each Christmas night
The dumb beasts kneel to worship,
And see the Christmas light!

This fancy makes men kinder
To creatures needing care.
They give them Christmas greeting
And dainty Christmas fare;
The cat and dog sup gaily,
And a sheaf of golden corn
Is raised above the roof tree
For the birds of Christmas morn!
We do not live in Sweden,
But we can feed the birds,
And make dumb creatures happy
By kindly deeds and words.
No animal so humble,
No creeping worm so small,
But that the God who made us
Has made and loved them all!
If we to them are cruel,
Like Christ we can not be!
And this shall be our lesson
From our dear Christmas tree!

—Our Dumb Animals.

O, LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM

By Bishop Phillips Brooks.

O little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie;
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep
The silent stars go by.
Yet in thy dark streets shineth
The everlasting light,
The hopes and fears of all the years
Are met in thee tonight.

For Christ is born of Mary
And gathered all above,
While mortals sleep, the angels keep
Their watch of wandering love.
O morning stars, together
Proclaim the holy birth,
And praises sing to God the King,
And peace to men on earth.

How silently, how silently
The wondrous gift is given!
So God imparts to human hearts
The blessings of his Heaven.
No ear may hear His giving,
But in this world of sin,
Where meek souls will receive Him still,
The dear Christ enters in.

Oh, Holy Child of Bethlehem,
Descend to us, we pray.
Cast out our sin and enter in,
Be born in us today.
We hear the Christmas angels
The great glad tidings tell,
O come to us, abide with us,
Our Lord Emmanuel.

THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Editor's Note.—This poem, which has had great popularity with grown-ups as well as with children for nearly 90 years, was written by Clement Clarke Moore, an educator and poet. The original title was "A Visit from Saint Nicholas." It was written in 1822 for Mr. Moore's own children and was first printed anonymously, and without the author's knowledge, in the Troy, N. Y., Sentinel, December 23, 1823. The author was a graduate of Columbia college and became professor of Biblical learning at the General Theological Seminary, New York, and retired from that position in 1850. He gave the seminary the ground on which it stands. He published a collection of poems in 1844. Mr. Moore died in 1863.

'Twas the night before Christmas when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney wtih care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there.
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced through their heads;
And mamma in her kerchief, and I in my cap
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap,
When out on the lawn arose such a clatter,
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters, and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow
Gave a lustre of mid-day to objects below;
When what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so livelv and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick!
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled and shouted and called them by name;
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now Vixen!
On, Comet! on, Cupid! on, Donner and Blitzen!
To the top of the porch, to the top of the wall,
Now dash away, dash away, dash away all!"
As dry leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So up to the housetop the coursers, they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys and St. Nicholas too.
And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof,
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnshed with ashes and soot.
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack.
His eyes how they twinkled! his dimples how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And his beard on his chin was as white as the snow.
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face, and a little round belly,
That shook when he laughed like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump—a right jolly old elf—
And I laughed when I saw him in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they flew like the down of a thistle;
And I heard him exclaim ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night!"

AN OLD WINTER SONG

By William Shakespeare.

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail;
When blood is nipp'd, and ways be foul,
Then nightly sings the staring owl,
To-who;

Tu-whit, to-who, a merry note,
While greasy Joan doth keel the pot.

When all aloud the wind doth blow,
And coughing drowns the parson's saw,
And birds sit brooding in the snow,
And Marian's nose looks red and raw,
When roasted crabs hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl,
To-who;

Tu-whit, to-who, a merry note,
While greasy Joan doth keel the pot.

DRUMMER BOY OF WATERLOO

When battle roused each warlike band,
And carnage loud her trumpet blew,
Young Edwin left his native land,
A drummer-boy of Waterloo.

His mother, when his lips she pressed,
And bade her noble boy adieu,
With wringing hands and aching breast,
Beheld him march for Waterloo.

But he who knew no infant fears,
His knapsack o'er his shoulder threw,
And cried, "Dear mother, dry those tears,
Till I return from Waterloo."

He went, but ere the set of sun,
Before our arms the foe subdue,
The flash of death, that murderous gun,
Had laid him low at Waterloo.

"Oh, comrades, comrades;" Edwin cried,
And proudly beamed his eyes of blue,
"Go tell my mother Edwin died
A soldier's death at Waterloo."

They placed his head upon his drum,
Beneath the moon's pale, mournful hue,
When night had stilled the battle's hum,
They dug his grave at Waterloo.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Something to Look Forward to.

Dear Editor and Children—This is my first letter. I love to read the children's letters. My birthday comes on the twenty-fourth day of December and I am going to ask the little boys and girls to send me a shower of postcards, for which I will be very thankful and I will send any of you cards that wish a shower. I have two little sisters and one little brother four months old. Now don't forget my post card shower, as I would be very much disappointed.—Pauline Pence, Sarton, Monroe Co., W. Va.

A Little Girl's Walk.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—I am a girl 13 years of age and in the seventh grade. I like to go to school. I have a mile and three-fourths to walk. I want to go to town next year. My school was out March 25. I saw a riddle in The Blade. I can answer the one about the knights and the pears. One of the knights' name was Each, he took a pear and left 11. Here is another riddle: "A man without eyes went out to view the skies; he saw an apple tree with apples on; he took no apples off and left no apples on." I would like to exchange post cards with the Blade children. I have been to Texas and Colorado. The day I was seven years old we lived in Colorado; there were lots of sand hills out there. We went to the closest hill; when we got there the next one looked larger; we kept going a little farther till it was noon when we got home. We lived about 40 miles from the closest town, which was Loman, and several miles from the river, but we could hear it roar. There were rocks around our house where the river had washed up.—Lola Hershberger, Kingman, Indiana.

A Faithful Student.

"I have taken 21 lessons in music. My teacher lives five miles from our place and quite often I walk there and back to take my lesson, so you see," says Gladys Moore, "it is quite a walk, but I do not mind it so much."

Gladys and Lola, though miles apart, thought of the same riddle, which we print above. See how many boys and girls can guess it. M. H.

Another Riddle.

In "tallest trees" in pairs I dwell,
And also in the deepest "well."
My name a little child can tell.
—Evgenia.

POEMS REQUESTED

Two Girls I Know, Jeannette and Jo.

A poem known as Dr. Watt's Cradle Song:

"Rock-a-by, baby in a tree top,
Rock-a-by baby, there's coming a day
With sorrows that mother's lips can't kiss away."

A poem with the line, "She's my mother, she's my sweetheart."

Happy People Who Follow Jesus.

The West Virginia Boys.

The Blue Juniata.

She Was Bred in Old Kentucky.

Saved by Grace.

Mizpah.

Custer's Last Charge.

McClellan's Own Child.

PIN MONEY CORNER

My heart goes out in waves of Christmas love to the army of writers to this Pin Money department. It is wonderful to feel that so many dear women all over this great country are willing to ask my help and advice. You will receive an answer in your stamped envelope some day, but I can't say when exactly; it all takes time, but the tone of every letter suggests patience, so I am hopeful. I regret that the requests for the placing of Christmas work will not be answered entirely; but there are other days in the year for the giving of gifts, so do not despair.

A loving letter from the West Virginia hills tells us of a dear young woman who keeps house for her father and mother, and in the odd moments makes "fancy work," crochet, painted articles, etc., which she places with milliners in the cities nearest her home. She does not say, but doubtless she has had their addresses from the papers and magazines. That is a safer guide than any I can give for those women desiring to sell fancy articles. Places near home, that is, the city shops nearest your village, save cost of extra transportation and afford, usually, a safe market, as you know the reliability of the shops.

Such a volume of letters has poured in with regard to the placing of tatting and crochet work and painting nothing short of a shop directory of the United States would suffice. Moreover, I can only know, in a limited way, of the shops in my own city, or those near at hand, and I cannot afford to give you unreliable addresses. In opening this department I could not foresee the over crowding in this particular. It is a matter of very serious regret with me that I am unable to help you place these especial branches of handwork, but alas, too many women are doing them, to make them readily saleable. I can only urge you to try what can be done with them in your nearest large town, when you know the integrity of the dealers.

Mrs. R. Ledbetter, Horse Shoe, N. C., grasps the spirit of helpfulness fully in writing and offering to send, at small cost, Christmas greens, winter ferns, holly limbs and mistletoe. This will be too late for some of you this year, but it is well worth remembering. She adds: "It seems to me the Pin Money Corner might have an exchange, so the members could help each other." That is just what all these letters constitute, an exchange of ideas, helpful suggestions, which may lead, by private correspondence, to an exchange of goods, if need be.

From Pigeon, a village near Charleston, W. Va., Mrs. Rilla Fugate writes that she has to support four children and wishes to make lace, make mittens, or do any plain handiwork to help out with expenses. Will someone near her please further the work of this department by trying to aid her.

Here is a letter for you to ponder over and write to me about, if it pleases you:

"Dear Editor: As I am interested in the Pin Money Corner I thought I would write you. I have some work I would like a market for. My work consists of a square made of tidy cotton. They are used for tidies, stand covers and covers for piano stools. I am a young married woman and will greatly appreciate any help you can give me.

"I was reading an account of the women's exchange carried on in the cities and the thought came to me, Why not a Pin Money Corner Exchange for the women of the Peace Page? As the other ones only admit self-supporting women. So, if something of that sort could be done, say in Toledo, under The Blade management, would it not be a good thing? I would like your opinion, as I only make the suggestion.

"Hoping to hear from you either through the Peace Page or by letter, I am, yours in the work.—A Friend."

From Mrs. Lena Miller, Coshocton, N. Y., Rt. 3, comes this helpful suggestion:

"The Pin Money Corner becomes more interesting as the weeks go by, and I want to tell some of our women one way of making money, if they live near a city, where there is a market for fresh cut flowers. They can do well with asters and sweet peas and if anyone will send self-addressed envelope I will tell them all about prices, packing and places to send them."

This sounds like a letter to Santa Claus, but the correspondents of the Pin Money corner are equal to its solution. It comes from Fayetteville, Pa.:

"Dear Editor—I have been reading The Blade for 11 years and I don't think it has an equal. You are so good and kind to us. Will you please tell me in the Pin Money corner how to get a piano? I live in the country. Thanking you for your kindness. Yours truly, Margaret Spoonowl."

Eugenia E. Foster sends these interesting directions to the Pin Money corner:

"To one who paints there is no better way to earn a little pin money than to make satin pillow covers. One-half yard of yard wide satin, costing not over 50 cents, will make both sides of a pillow. Fold in the center and paint your design exactly in the center of one-half, of course being very careful not to touch any part of the satin outside the design. Allow a number of days to dry.

I can paint one in two hours. The cost of paint and brushes is so small it is hardly worth counting. The pillows sell readily, especially at Christmas time. I get $2.50 for the covers and $3.00 for the finished pillow."

Jessie Griffith, Syracuse, O., sends an appreciative and helpful letter, from which we quote: "I have a most delightful scrap book of Miss Emily Bouton's writings saved while a mere girl in school and am still saving for another book the excellent things that appear from time to time in the Peace Page. You ask for suggestions for subjects for discussions in the Blade Peace Page this winter. I suggest one: 'Our Neighbors;' who they are; what constitutes good neighbors; poor ones; the borrowing habit—its limits; the lending habit—its limits."

In reply to the question you ask Miss Griffith, I know of no such opening at present. The best way to proceed in such a case is to "break in." Study the style of a publication, send in original material, such as I feel sure, you are very capable of writing, and your opportunity will come. MARTHA HOLDEN.

OUR COOK BOOK

Christmas Pudding—Three cups flour, 1 cup milk, a little salt, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup chopped suet, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 cup chopped nut meats, 2 teaspoonfuls ground cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful cloves and 2 teaspoonfuls soda. Boil three hours in steamer over water. This is my own tried recipe.—Martha Holden.

Stuffing for Christmas Goose—Either a bread dressing or a stuffing of mashed potatoes accompanies the traditional Christmas roast goose. The potato dressing is made in the proportion of 2 cups of nicely crushed sage, a saltspoon of cayenne pepper, 1 of salt and the yokes of 2 eggs. This is for the people who eschew onions. For those who do not the recipe calls for an additional cup of fried onions. Beat up well before filling the goose. Garnish with sliced stew apples and pickled walnuts, or with baked apples which have been stuck full of cloves. Apples, cooked in some way, are quite necessary to the enjoyment of such rich and oil meat as goose.

Nut Bread—Two and one-half cups of flour, two and one-half teaspoons of baking powder, one-half cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of nuts, one cup of sweet milk. Put this in last and bake in a moderate oven till done.

A Cheap and Good Cake—One and one-half cups of flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of raisins, a little nutmeg or other seasoning, one egg or the yolks of two in a teacup. Beat well, fill with sour cream. One-half teaspoon of soda should be dissolved in water and all beaten together. Then mix all and beat well and bake in a moderate oven. Chopped raisins make the cake nicer.

Chocolate Fudge Cake—One cup of sugar, one-half to one-fourth of a cake of chocolate, one heaping tablespoon of butter, one egg whipped light, two-thirds of a cup of sour milk or good buttermilk, a scant teaspoon of soda sifted, one and one-fourth cups of flour, and vanilla. Mix and bake in a loaf or layer, frosted either with chocolate or white icing.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING BORED

Have you ever thought of the importance of being bored?

No? You have always tried to keep away from bores?

Quite naturally.

I knew a girl once who had such a horror of being bored that she was in constant misery. She detested commonplace people, although she was as commonplace as any, as far as the neighbors knew.

On the street in the small town where she lived, dwelt a little old lady, all alone in a tiny brick house. She was a tidy person, who had lost all of her kin, and all of her teeth, and from living alone she had grown a little queer.

In her early youth she had lost a daughter, and her heart was set on this particular girl. Of course, the latter shunned her. The poor old lady would go over to the girl's home ostensibly to call on the girl's mother but really to feast her dim eyes on the splendor of the girl's youth.

One day—it was the day before Christmas—the girl's mother sent her daughter to the old lady's window, with a mince pie, with a sprig of holly in the center. It was tremblingly received, and the girl went in. She sat down in the wooden rocker with its patchwork cushion; her feet on a "drawn in" deer which her hostess had carefully wrought into her best parlor rug.

Above the old-fashioned bureau, in a round, carved walnut frame, hung a picture of a rosy cheeked little girl, with formal curls falling on each side of her face. "That's my girl," lisped the little old lady, with tender, faraway eyes. The visitor had a kind heart, in spite of being young, and feeling that she was the greatest thing in the world. Besides, it was Christmas!

So it came about that the two had a long and happy talk together; the elder serene in reminiscence and desired companionship; the younger, exaltant in the knowledge of a good deed.

She had given herself for an hour to the old lady, and she went away with a strange new exaltation; it was her first experience in actual self-giving.

After that the girl thought about tiresome people. She knew perfectly well that nobody should be tiresome, but she realized that a great many people are, with the kindest intentions in the world.

She thereafter listened to the war stories of her ancient uncle, Capt. Blank. She had hithereto left the room at his tedious approach. She suddenly realized that he had been willing to give up his life for his country. After that, his narrative took on a new interest, she fought with him the old battles over again, and when they parted, both were happy. She had lost herself in a reverence for age, and he had known the sympathy of youth.

As the girl grew older she put herself in the way of being loved more and more; that is, she would have been had she kept the attitude of her early youth. Young men and maidens sought her strength and counsel in their love affairs—old and young felt the magnetism of her heartfelt interest in all that is human. She had practiced sympathy so long, that she was able to lose herself completely in the pain and pleasure of others.

She married; children came to her. She understood their joys and sorrows because she had developed to the utmost the great mother-nature which is God's gift to every woman.

From the first effort, with the little old lady of her youth, she had learned that next to charity, which is Christmas eve all the year round, sympathy, which is Christmas-giving all the year round, is the greatest requisite of true womanhood. MARTHA HOLDEN.

POST CARD EXCHANGE

Miss Mattie A. Hollaway, No. Manchester, Ind., desires an Alaskan post card. Where is Louis Harris, of Alaska?

Jesse Woods, R. R. No. 4, Paoli, Ind., asks picture post cards from each family named Woods who take The Toledo Blade.

Ina B. Whitlock, R. 3, Box 73, Floyd Va., instead of Floyd, Pa., will be glad to receive answers to her riddle. She says she thinks Elizabeth Shenks second riddle means a crosscut saw and the third is the wind.

Minnie and Effie Horsley, R. 1, Box 31, Elgewood, Va., wish to exchange letters and cards with girls of their ages, 13 tnd 10.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for Health, Happiness and Good cheer.

LETTERS ON HOME-MAKING

Dear Sisters of the Cozy Corner—I love to read the letters about home-making, for I think that ought to be a woman's delight. I have been keeping house for six years and have always tried to make home happy. Some people think that home isn't home without children, but we are just as happy as we can be, though we have no children. I am 21 years old and my husband is more than 20 years older. But we love each other just the same. I think people ought to marry the ones they love, even if there is a difference in their ages. If everybody did that there would be less divorce. Thank you, grandma, for your letter. It is just the sort of a letter we need. I think women have higher and nobler things to do than go to the polls to vote. Well, I must jump up and go to church and Sunday school. I am teaching a class of little boys and girls and must be on time. How many of the readers of the Peace Page are churchgoers and Sunday school teachers? Let's have more about church work and home making.—Jolly Girl of Virginia.

A GLIMPSE OF PAMLICO

Dear Blade Friends—I have been a constant reader of The Blade for over two years and feel like I hardly know what I would do without The Blade. Well, we will say something about the north portion of Pamlico Sound from the Bluff Point. It is about 20 miles on east course to Cape Hatteras, and there stands a lighthouse 190 feet high and from there north there is a narrow strip of land which leads between the great Atlantic ocean and Pamlico Sound, 35 or 40 miles to Roanoke island, where tobacco was first used in this old North Carolina. Tobacco was brought by the crew of Sir Walter Raleigh when he came in at Cape Hatteras and landed at Roanoke. We now head back south on the west side of the sound by Stump Point bay, then we come to Long Shoal lighthouse, which stands six miles off shore on the north shore of Long Shoal river and then we soon reach the Bluff Point where we first started. Turning west and coming up by Pamlico Point light and then into Pamlico river, takes us to Washington, N. C. Forty miles up this river we will step in home and say something about crops. They are not very good on account of so much rain, but are improving since the rains have passed. Dear Editor, if this letter is worth it, please put it on the Peace Page for our friends to read. Your friend.—R. L. H., Hobuckin, N. C.

A VITAL REQUEST

I wish if any of you know any nice little prayers to teach the little ones, you would send them to the dear old Blade and oblige.—Grandma.

WHITELAW REID DIES IN LONDON

Ambassador to Court of St. James Succumbs to Short Illness.

BULLETIN.

Washington, Dec. 16. — President Taft today announced through Secretary Hilles that the post of ambassador to Great Britain, made vacant by the death of Whitelaw Reid, will not be filled by him. This announcement followed an early morning conference between the President and Secretary Knox.

London, Dec. 16.—Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to the court of St. James, died at Dorchester house, his palatial London home, at ten minutes after noon Sunday.

Only his wife and his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. John Hubert Ward, were at the bedside when the end came. His son, Odgen Mills Reid, sailed from New York Saturday on the Kronprinzessin Cecile, the ambassador's family not realizing the seriousness of Mr. Reid's condition until Friday, when they cabled Ogden to sail immediately for England.

Contrary to many reports, the ambassador did not take to his bed until Friday night, when for the first time he consented to turn over all official correspondence to Irwin Laughlin, first secretary of the embassy. Until that time the ambassador believed himself suffering merely from the effects of the cold which he caught Oct. 3, when he addressed the students of the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth on the subject of "Thomas Jefferson."

Worked Recently as Friday.

As late as Friday the ambassador sent a large number of dispatches to the state department at Washington which he dictated and signed. In the night he fell into a stupor, from which he rallied only at intervals. He was unconscious all Saturday and Saturday night, although every aid known to medical science was applied. There was a slight turn for the better early Sunday morning, but the patient soon sunk into unconsciousness, from which he did not rally.

Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to the king, who was called in last week when Mr. Reid's illness became acute, and his regular physician, Dr. William Hale White, issued the following bulletin as to the cause of death.

"A fortnight ago the American ambassador had a slight bronchial attack similar to others from which he had suffered at considerable intervals. On Wednesday last asthma supervened, and the asthmatic paroxysms became very severe, leading to extreme exhaustion. It was hoped that he might rally, as no pneumonic symptoms had appeared. With difficulty the paroxysms of asthma were got under control, but Sunday morning the exhaustion again became extreme, and he died from pulmonary oedema at 12:10 p. m."

Ambassador Reid's breakdown dates from his trip to New York last winter to entertain the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who went from Ottawa to be the ambassador's guests at his town house in New York.

He has been a sufferer from asthma for many years and it had been his habit every winter to spend several weeks in the south of France, where he seemed to find relief from the harassing ailments.

His social duties there fatigued him greatly and when he left New York on the return trip last February his nerves were in a serious condition. On the way over he caught a severe cold, the effect of which in his overwrought nervous state he was unable to shake off.

Despite the illness that followed his trip to New York last winter, Mr. Reid made a considerable recovery and during the London season—May, June and July—was active, and with Mrs. Reid gave the usual entertainments for which they had made Dorchester house famous. While these were not on such a large scale as some previous entertainments, when King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and later King George and Queen Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and other distinguished personages were the guests, they proved to be a considerable strain on his strength.

When August came the ambassador went to Harrogate to take the cure. In September he made a hurried trip to the United States and presided at the dedication of the new education building at Albany. He returned to England somewhat fatigued, but no anxiety was felt over his condition.

Busy London Years.

Whitelaw Reid, who came to England in 1905, spent some busy years here. The diplomatic duties are not so heavy in London as at some posts, but socially the American ambassador is much in demand, and is more frequently called upon to deliver speeches and addresses than the other ambassadors.

WHITE PLAGUE GRIPS OHIO

35,000 Persons Victims of Tuberculosis, it Is Declared.

Columbus, Dec. 16.—Startling figures showing there are 35,000 people in Ohio at the present time suffering from tuberculosis, and that Ohio is behind other states in combating this "great white plague" are being prepared for presentation to the next legislature by Dr. Robert G. Patterson, executive secretary of the Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

As a remedy, the society, backed by many varied state organizations, will urge the establishment of a state department of tuberculosis under the direction of the state board of health, and will ask the legislature to appropriate $25,000 a year, for two years, to fight the disease.

Figures will be presented showing that the combined facilities of all state, district, county and municipal tuberculosis hospitals will accommodate but 811 patients, while for the proper care of those afflicted at least ten times that number is needed.

But in this connection a significant fact will be pointed out—that even the present tuberculosis hospitals, though limited in facilities, are not filled to their capacities.

In 1907 the average outlay for food per each American family was $375, while ten years before it was a trifle less than $300. At the present time this figure has reached $410.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

GEORGE F. TRAIN

I would like to have you print a sketch of the life of George F. Train.—R. R. H., DeGraff, Ohio.

George Francis Train, the American financier and author, was born in Boston, March 24, 1829, and died in New York, January 18, 1904. In 1850 he went to Liverpool, where he took charge of a branch of an American firm, and three years later he was admitted to partnership. In 1853 he assumed supervision of another branch which had just been established in Melbourne, Australia, and stayed there three years, during which time he founded a sailing ship service between Boston and Australia. In 1858, Train interested English capital in the construction of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, and afterwards undertook street railway in England and other European countries, but because of opposition his plans were frustrated. His next railroad enterprise was the building of the Union Pacific railway, ground for which was broken in 1863, and the connection between the eastern and western extremities completed in 1869. Train made a tour of the world in 80 days, arriving in Marseilles, France, in 1870, where he organized the Commune, and for which he was arrested and imprisoned for 13 days at Lyons. In 1872 he was an independent candidate for president of the United States. Train was a man of eccentric habits and extravagant speech, and in 1872 was arrested on the charge of having published obscene literature. The passages objected to were wholly quotations from the Bible, and he was discharged from custody after being adjudged insane by legal decision. He spent his later years in New York, where he adopted the habit of speaking only to children. He called himself "Citizen of the World," and while his title to property valued at $30,000,000 at Omaha, Neb., remained in litigation he affected a simple style of living, and spent his last years at a cheap hotel where he died.

ISLAND OF CUBA

Please tell something about the soil of the Island of Cuba.—M. S. L., Covert, Mich.

The secret of Cuba's natural wealth is the fertility and depth of the soil that covers the sedimentary rocks forming the base of the island's structure. The island was reclaimed from the sea by a great mountain making movement in late tertiary times and much organic limestone formed a deposit. About two-thirds of the entire area of Cuba is covered with soils derived from this limestone. In quality, in depth, and in the proportion they sustain to less productive districts of the island, these calcareous soils are probably unrivaled in the world. A different type of soil which is also valuable to agriculture is the clay and gravel resulting from the decomposition of tertiary igneous rocks.

WODBRIDGE N. FERRIS

Please give a sketch of the life of Woodbridge N. Ferris in the columns of the Question Bureau.—J. W., Lansing, Mich.

Woodbridge Nathan Ferris, the educator, was born in Spencer, New York, January 6, 1853. He received his early education in academies and the Oswego, N. Y., normal and training school. From 1870 to 1873 Ferris studied medicine in the University of Michigan. He was married in 1874, and in the following year became principal of a business college and academy at Freeport, Ill., which position he held for one year. Ferris then went to the Rock River university at Dixon, Ill., where he was a professor until 1877. From 1878-9 he was principal of the Dixon business college and academy; from 1879-84 was superintendent of schools at Pittsfield, Ill. In 1884 he founded the Ferris Institute and has been president ever since. In 1892 he was Democratic candidate for congress, and in 1904 ran for governor of Michigan. His residence is now at Big Rapids, Mich.

BABY STUART

Please tell what year Baby Stuart was born and who his parents were. There is an old painting entitled Baby Stuart, and I looked in one of my reference books for information concerning him but was unable to find it, so I thought that possibly you could supply it.—M. E. W., Thomas, Wash.

Baby Stuart was the second son of Charles I., king of England, and Henrietta of France. He was born in London, October 15, 1633, and died in St. Germain, France, September 16, 1701. He was declared Duke of York just after his birth, though he was not raised to that position until 1643. When his brother, Charles II., died the young prince succeeded to the throne of England in 1685 as James II. He was a Roman Catholic in religion. This caused his downfall, as the Protestants under William of Orange, who had married the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James, invaded England, and James was obliged to flee from the country, relinquishing the crown to the joint sovereigns, William and Mary. His last days were passed in France. The picture of Baby Stuart is a detail picture from the painting of the three children of Charles I., painted by Van Dyke.

JAY'S TREATY

Please give the terms of the treaty with Great Britain drawn up by John Jay.—B. M. T., Peru, Ind.

John Jay was one of the most acute statesmen and diplomats in modern history. He cared little, in negotiating the treaty, for things which seemed of great importance to the masses, but which he knew, from his acuteness and insight, were of inferior importance to the things he might obtain by treaty. When the matter of a treaty of peace—not of commerce, which was an after consideration—between Great Britain and the United States was in negotiation, Jay laid down certain principles, which at first did not meet the approval of Benjamin Franklin. Later he acquiesced, as did also John Adams. The points laid down by Jay were: 1—That as Great Britain could not conquer the United States, it was to her interest to conciliate this country. 2—That the United States would not treat except on equal footing. 3—That it was to the interest of France, not of England, to postpone the acknowledgement of an independence until the adoption of a general peace. In explanation of this, it is to be remembered that France had joined us as an ally, and that an European war against Great Britain was being waged at the same time. 4—That the hope of England, of dividing the North American fishing privileges with France, would be futile, as America would not make peace without this concession to France. This concession is in force today, it may be remarked, along the southern coast of Newfoundland, as was provided by Jay's treaty. 5—That any attempts to deprive the United States of the navigation of the Mississippi, or of that river as our western boundary, would be futile, and would irritate the people of the United States. 6—And that such an attempt even if successful for England, would sow the seeds of future war with the United States. The treaty was made upon these lines. But Jay's violation of the instructions of congress displeased part of that body, just as, since 1899, a small part of the people of the United States have been unable to see the necessity of our requiring Spain to give up the Philippines.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Will you please tell something about electrical engineering?—F. G. W., Dubuque, Ia.

The profession of electrical engineering is probably the youngest of the professions, for it has hardly been recognized as such for more than the past 15 years. Men who have reached prominence today in this branch of work did so through widely different plans of preparation. There are two kinds of engineers, those who have practical experience and those who have only theoretical. The former get theirs from the machine shop, while the latter receive their information through college. To be successful in this profession it is necessary for one to have both practical and theoretical experience. As a result, many go to college, where they finish their course and then take up the practical side of it for about five years. His preliminary education should be composed of mathematics, physics, chemistry and mechanics. Even after one has graduated from college he is not qualified to enter his profession until after he has had experience in shops. An electrical engineer must study all his lifetime on how he can produce better results with his work and keep up with the times.

JAY GOULD

I would like to have the Question Bureau please give a short sketch of the life of Jay Gould.—P. D. H., Waco, Texas.

Jay Gould, the American financier, was born May 27, 1836, and died December 2, 1862. He was brought up to labor on his father's farm, and for a short time went to Hobart College. While there he learned surveying. After several surveying trips he entered on his railroad career directly after the panic of 1857. He invested in several roads and assumed a controlling interest, then withdrew his capital, removed to New York, opened a broker's office, and began dealing in Erie stocks and bonds. He wanted to get control of the Erie, and he did so by depressing the value of the stock and then buying it in. He was elected president of the company but when it was reorganized in 1872 he lost official connection with it. Gould then invested in the Pacific roads, secured control of several lines, built branches, and effected combinations which resulted in the establishment of what is known as the "Gould system."

VICTOR HUGO

A description of the life of Victor Hugo would be appreciated by a reader of the Bureau.—W. I. S., Erie, Pa.

Victor Marie Hugo was born in 1802, and died in 1885. His father was a general in the Napoleonic wars. Some years of young Hugo's life were spent in Spain, where his father held an important command, and some in Italy. The boy's early education was superintended by his mother. Quite early in the boy's life he showed a talent for poetry, and at the age of 17 he began serious library work. In 1841 he (Hugo) was elected a member of the Academy. In 1848 he served as a deputy from Paris, his sympathies being ardently Republican. The empire and the hostility of Napoleon drove him into years of exile, spent first at Brussels, then in Jersey, and finally in Guernsey. Among other books written at this time was "Les Miserables," without doubt Hugo's greatest prose work. With the fall of Napoleon his exile came to an end, and he returned to France and was elected to the national assembly. He resigned his seat, however, not long after his election, and again spent some time in Brussels. On his return to France in 1876, he was elected senator for life. His later years were spent quietly in Paris, where he died, and his body was laid to rest in the Pantheon.

GARDEN OF EDEN

I would like to learn of the location of the Garden of Eden.—G. T. F., Pontiac, Mich.

The location of the Garden of Eden completely baffles conjecture. The three continents of the old world have been subjected to the most rigorous search; no locality which in the slightest degree corresponded to the description of the first abode of the human race has been left unexamined. Different allegorical theories have been taught by several persons as to the location of the Garden of Eden. Luther said that Eden was guarded by angels from discovery and consequent profanation until the Deluge, when all traces were destroyed. The account given in Genesis of the situation of Eden is not such as to enable us to identify it with any existing locality. It is said to have had a garden in the eastern part of it, and we are told that the river went out of Eden to water this garden, and from thence it was parted into four heads, which were called respectively Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel and Euphrates (Phrat). The Pison is said to compass the whole land of Havilah; the Gihon that of Ethiopia (Cush), and the Hiddekel to go toward the east of Assyria. Of the rivers mentioned, the Phrat of the original seems to have been correctly identified with the Euphrates, and the name Hiddekel appears elsewhere in the Scripture to be applied to the Tigris; but it is impossible to say what rivers or places were meant by the name Pison, Gihon, Havilah and Cush.

NOAH WEBSTER

Please give a brief biography of Noah Webster in these columns.—F. F. S., Milltown, Ind.

Noah Webster, the American lexicographer, was born October 16, 1758, and died May 28, 1843. He entered Yale College, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the revolution, in which he served under his father as a volunteer. He graduated in 1778, and was admitted to the bar in 1781, but the unsettled state of the country prevented his obtaining a suitable opening in his profession, and in 1782 he went to New Goshen, N. Y., where he taught a classical school. It has been stated that of his first work, the spelling book, over 62,000,000 copies were published by 1785. From that time his activity in the literary field was very great. He also wrote about the national constitution. In 1789 he began practicing law at Hartford, but four years later removed to New York, where he established a daily paper for the purpose of supporting the government. He published some essays on the French revolution and also wrote a work on contagious diseases. He then began to work on the American dictionary, devoting many years to the collection of new words and preparation of more free and exact definitions. When the book was nearly finished he visited Europe in order to obtain such information as he could not secure in this country. In 1828 the first edition was published and in 1840 the second, which was an improvement over the first. Webster was, throughout life, associated with the most eminent men of the country, and always took an active share in public life, supporting his party chiefly by his pen. Several enlarged and improved editions of his dictionary have been published since his death, both in America and England, and it has always held its place as a standard work. Noah Webster was not related to Daniel Webster.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, Dec. 9. — Senate — Senator Works spoke in favor of the constitutional amendment for six-year presidential term. President Taft transmitted the report of the economy commission recommending radical changes in the patent office procedure. Senator Overman introduced a joint resolution authorizing a joint inauguration committee of six members. The judiciary committee informally considered President Taft's judicial appointments. The court of impeachment resumed the trial of Judge Archbold at 1:30.

The nomination of Carmi Thompson, to be treasurer of the United States, was confirmed.

House—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying $34,800,582, was passed. An effort to insert a Commerce Court provision failed. Representative Allen introduced a resolution providing for a general investigation of the canning industry. Representative Lindberg introduced a resolution requiring each senator and representative to file a statement showing his pecuniary interest in any banking, loaning, or brokerage business. Democratic members of the ways and means committee conferred on plans for tariff revision at the special session. First week in January was set for the commencement of the hearings. Banking and currency committee resumed hearings in the "money trust" investigation.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—Senate — Senator Sanders introduced a bill to authorize the President to make Col. Goethals, the Panama Canal engineer, a major general. Senator Clapp introduced a bill to make it unlawful for any one engaged in interstate commerce to sell any commodity at a lower price in one community than another for the purpose of destroying a competitor or creating a monopoly. The commerce committee heard opposition to the seamen's involuntary servitude bill. E. L. Cornelius was elected sergeant-at-arms to succeed the late Daniel Ransdell. Senator Sutherland introduced a bill to allow applications for pecuniary indemnification by persons wrongfully convicted for crime by United States courts and afterward pardoned. The committee investigating Mexican revolutions heard several witnesses. The impeachment proceedings against Judge Archbald were resumed at 1:30 o'clock.

House — The rules committee took up the New Haven-Grand Trunk investigaton resolution. The "money trust" committee continued to hear New York bankers. The campaign fund investigating committee decided not to resume hearings before December 17. The ways and means committee failed to take action on the majority's tariff hearing program. Representative Hanna introduced a bill to place all fourth-class postmasters on a minimum salary of $400.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.—Senate—Interstate commerce committee to be called to frame anti-trust law. Omnibus claims bill taken up. Court of impeachment resumed trial of Judge Archbald.

House—Ways and means committee announce dates of tariff hearings. New York bankers continued to testify before the money trust committee. New Haven investigating hearings continued before rules committee. Passed bill to repay southerners for property seized by government after June, 1865. Representative Roddenberry introduced joint resolution to prohibit intermarriage of negroes or persons of color and Caucasions. Adopted resolution for holiday recess from December 19 to January 2. Secretary Stimson told military affairs committee plans for fortification of Hawaii and for guarding Panama canal. War department recomemnded 25-foot channel from Perth Amboy to Arthur Kill, New York harbor. Secretary Fisher asked for $100,000 for continuation of investigation of mineral resources of Alaska. General Bixby, army chief of engineers, asked appropriations subcommittee for great fortification at Cape Henry, Va.

Thursday, Dec. 12.—Senate—The omnibus claims bill was again considered without final action. Democratic senators caucused over federal patronage and appointed a committee to consider the subject and confer with Republican leaders. Senator La Follette introduced a bill to regulate the hours of labor and conditions of employment of females in the District of Columbia. Senator Swanson introduced a point resolution to appoint a committee to attend the unveiling of the Jefferson memorial in St. Louis next year. The Archbald impeachment proceedings continued until 5:30, at which hour the senate adjourned.

House—After a stormy debate a resolution declaring vacant the seat of Representative C. C. Bowman, Eleventh Pennsylvania district, was adopted, 153 to 118, and a resolution to seat G. R. McLean, Democratic opponent, rejected, 181 to 88. Representative Bartholdt introduced a bill to limit Presidents of the United States to two terms of four years each. Consideration of the Indian bureau appropriation bill was begun. The money trust investigating committee continued taking testimony relating to the New York Stock Exchange. Former Gov. Herrick, of Ohio, before the banking and currency committee, urged the establishment of a system of rural credits.

Friday, Dec. 13.—Senate—Adopted resolution for holiday recess from December 19 to January 2. Adopted resolution approving plan of Lincoln memorial commission for $2,000,000 memorial here.

House—Readjustment of patent fee system proposed in bill introduced by Representative Oldfield. Resumed consideration of Indian appropriation bill.

Saturday, Dec. 14.—Senate—Agreed to meet at 11 a. m., Monday, to consider the Sheppard-Kenyon "dry state" bill. Resumed consideration of the omnibus claims bill. House managers closed their case in trial of Judge Archbald before court of impeachment. Agriculture committee ordered favorable report on Lever agricultural education extension bill. Senator Smoot entered motion to provide president pro tempore, by having Senators Bacon and Gallinger alternate, but action was postponed.

House—Considered rule for taking up the Burnett immigration bill proposing an illiterate test. Representative Mott proposed amendments to the newspaper publicity law virtually repealing it. Began consideration of Burnett immigration bill. Representative Sulzer presented his resignation as member, effective December 31.

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

MOVING MAINE POTATO CROP

Large Number Already Shipped—See No Higher Prices.

Bangor, Dec. 12.—Of the 13,000,000 bushels of potatoes available for shipment from the Aroostook county crop of 1912, about 27 per cent has already gone forward, and stock continues to move very freely, the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad having delivered in one day this week 100,000 bushels to the Maine Central at Northern Maine Junction for transportation to Boston and points beyond. Prices are very much lower than a year ago, but the crop in the United States (estimated by the government at 414,289,000 bushels) is so large that there seems to be no prospect of much higher prices, and accordingly the farmers are not holding their stock for a rise, but are sending it along rapidly, receiving at present from $1.25 to $1.30 per barrel at Aroostook shipping pointes. Present prices are about the average of the last 11 years.

STRIKE AGAINST WAR

Workmen of France Lay Down Their Tools.

By the Associated Press.

Paris, Dec. 16.—A general strike of the whole of the woking population of France, ordered to be carried out today by the general federation of labor as a protest against war, was partially successful.

It was understood that all workmen were to throw down their tools for one day only in order to show the strength of the laboring classes and to demonstrate their power of paralyzing the government in the event of a declaration of war.

In Paris itself the men appear to have executed the order to strike in a great many instances. Few cabs or other vehicles were on the streets, while many factories were closed and the whole of the men connected wiht the building trades ceased work for the day.

Twenty mass meetings were organized to be held in Paris and the suburbs this afternoon, and numerous others in different parts of the provinces.

The authorities took extensive measures of precaution for the maintenance of order, but tranquility prevailed everywhere and the day promised to pass off without disturbance.

TO REPAIR LIBERTY BELL

Non-Expert Will Prepare It for Trip to Coast.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—Mayor Blankenburg selected today Frederick W. Taylor, a consulting engineer, to repair the Liberty Bell, so that it may be conveyed to the Panama-Pacific exposition. Only Director Cooke, of the department of public works, and Chief Hall, of the bureau of city property, were taken into the secret.

Together with Taylor they went to Independence Hall after it had been closed for the day. They had the glass case removed and the measurements taken for the structure which Taylor is going to use in repairing the historic emblem.

Taylor is not a bell expert. He says that he does not know anything about bells, but that he does know how to repair steel castings that have cracked. His plan is to build a structure of steel and wood, drill two holes in the bell above its present crack, and rivet the new interior to it so that it will relieve the present strain on the old crack.

He admits that his plan has never been tried, but from his engineering experience asserts that it will be pracely keep the bell in good condition.

DON'T SUFFER WITH
TOOTHACHE
Use DENTA, a new scientific combination put up in a collapsible tube. A second to apply; only ten to relief. Get away from cotton and gums; use painless, pleasant and sanitary method; most sanitary package possible.
25c—THE TUBE—25c.
Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Write for agency in your territory. MYSTIC CHEMICAL CO., Granger Block, Toledo, Ohio.

LOVER'S GUIDE
Tells "How to Woo an Heiress" "How to Court a Bashful Girl" "How a Lady Should Manage Her Beau to Make Him Propose Marriage" "How to Catch a Rich Bachelor" "Love Letters" "How to Win the Favor of Ladies" "Wedding Etiquette, etc. All subjects treated in a way most helpful to lovers. This great book will be sent postpaid for only 10c or 3 for 25c COIN. A. Hammand & Co., Dept. M, Bangor, Pa.

THE PARCELS POST LAW

Following is the text of the parcel post law, which goes into effect January 1:

Sec. 8. That hereafter fourth-class mail matter shall embrace all other matter, including farm and factory products, not now embraced by law in either the first, second or third class, not exceeding 11 pounds in weight, nor greater in size than 72 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail mater and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

That for the purpose of this section the United States and its several territories and possessions, excepting the Philippine Islands, shall be divided into units of area 30 minutes apart, identical with a quarter of the area formed by the intersecting parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, represented on appropriate postal maps or plans, and such units of areas shal be the basis of 'eight postal zones, as follows:

The first zone shall include all territory within such quadrangle, in conjunction with every continuous quadrangle, representing an area having a mean radial distance of approximately 50 miles from the center of any given unit of area.

The second zone shall include all units of area outside the first zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 150 miles from the center of a given unit of area.

The third zone shall include all units of area outside the second zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 300 miles from the center of a given unit of area.

The fourth zone shall include all units of area outside the second zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 600 miles from the center of a given unit of action.

The fifth zone shall include all units of area outside the fourth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 1,000 miles from the center of a given unit of area.

The sixth zone shall include all units or area outside the fifth zone and lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 1,400 miles from the center of a given unit of area.

The seventh zone shall include all units of area outside the sixth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of 1,800 miles from the center of a given unit of area.

The eighth zone shall include all units of area outside the seventh zone.

That the rate of postage on fourth-class matter weighing not more than four ounces shall be one cent for each ounce or fraction of a ounce; and on such matter in excess of four ounces in weight the rate shall be by the pound, as hereinafter provided, the postage in all cases to be prepaid by distinctive postage stamps affixed.

That except as provided in the next preceding paragraph postage on matter of the fourth class shall be prepaid by the following rates:

On all matter mailed at the post-office from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or mailed at any point on such route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which all matter mailed at a city carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office, or at any office for local delivery, five cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the first zone, except as provided in the next preceding paragraph, five cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and three cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the second zone, six cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and four cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the third zone, seven cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and five cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the fourth zone, eight cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and six cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the fifth zone, nine cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and seven cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the sixth zone, 10 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and nine cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the seventh zone, 11 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 10 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the eighth zone, and between the Philippine Islands and any portion of the United States, including the District of Columbia and the several territories and possessions, 12 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 12 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

That the postmaster general shall provide such special equipment, maps, stamps, directories, and printed instructions as may be necessary for the administration of the section; and for the purposes of this section, and to supplement existing appropriations, including the hiring of teams and drivers, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $750,000.

The classification of articles mailable as well as the weight limit, the rates of postage, zone or zones, and other conditions of mailability under this act, if the postmaster general shall find on experience that they or any of them are such as to prevent the shipment of articles desirable, or to permanently render the cost of the service greater than the receipts of the revenue therefrom, he is hereby authorized, subject to the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, after investigation, to reform from time to time such classification, weight limit, rates, zone or zones or conditions, or either, in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof.

The postmaster general shall make provision by regulation for the indemnification of shippers, for shipment injured or lost, by insurance or otherwise, and, when desired, for the collection on delivery of the postage and price of the article shipped, fixing such charges as may be necessary to pay the cost of such additional services.

The postmaster general may readjust the compensation of star route and screen wagon contractors if it should appear that as a result of the parcel post system the weight of the mails handled by them is materially increased. Before such readjustment, however, a detailed account must be kept as to the amount of business handled by such star route or screen wagon contractors before and after this session become effective for such a period as to clearly demonstrate the amount of the increase and that such increase in the weight of the mails was due to the adoption of the parcel post system.

That the establishment of zones and postage rates of this section shall go into effect January 1, 1913.

That this act shall not in any way affect the postage rate on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, as fixed by section 482 of the postal laws and regulations.

That for the purpose of a further inquiry into the subject of a general parcel post and all related subjects a joint committee of six persons (members of congress), three of whom shall be appointed by the president of the senate, and three by the speaker of the house of representatives, is constituted, with full power to appoint clerks, stenographers and experts to assist them in this work. That the postmaster general and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall furnish such data and otherwise render such assistance to the said committee as may be desired or available. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of this committee the sum of $25,000 is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The committee shall report fully to congress at the earliest date possible.

That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

Summary of Rates.

Flat rate of one cent per ounce up to four ounces regardless of distance.

Above four ounces, rates are by the pound or fraction thereof, and varying with distance, as follows:

	First Pound	Each Add'l Pound	11 Pounds
Rural route and city delivery	0.05	0.01	0.15
50-mile zone	.05	.03	.35
150-mile zone	.06	.04	.46
300-mile zone	.07	.05	.57
600-mile zone	.08	.06	.68
1,000-mile zone	.09	.07	.79
1,400-mile zone	.10	.09	1.00
1,800-mile zone	.11	.10	1.14
Over 1,800 miles	.12	.12	1.32

More Parcels Post Rules Announced

Washington, Dec. 14.—According to the regulations governing the parcel post system, promulgated by Postmaster General Hitchcock, perishable artitcles may be sent through the mails only under specific restrictions as to their containers and the distance they are to be sent.

Butter, lard, fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and similar articles likely quickly to decay, may be sent for short distances, when securely packed. Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when packed properly in a container; and for any distance when each egg is separately packed in a perfectly secure manner.

No restriction is placed on the mailing of salted, dried, smoked or cured meats, but fresh meat will be transported only within the first zone.

Fragile articles, including millinery, toys, musical instruments and articles of glass in whole or in part, must be securely packed and marked "fragile."

Articles that may not be sent by parcel post include intoxicating liquors of all kinds; poisons; poisonous animals, insects or reptiles, explosives of every kind, inflammable articles, including matches, infernal machines, pistols or revolvers, disease germs, any obscene, defamatory or scurrilous matter now prohibited by law, live or dead animals or birds or live poultry, raw hides or pelts, or anything having a bad odor.

Books and printed matter may not be forwarded at parcel post rates, but only at the pound rates of third class matter.

A laborer in a Connecticut town recently dug up an iron pot full of "pieces of eight," or Spanish dollars of the eighteenth century. Doubtless there are many treasure-troves like this in various parts of the country, for in troubled times our ancestors liked to put their dollars in Mother Earth's safekeeping.

Harmless Smoke Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches, if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple but scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.—Advertisement.

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease and handling in the meantime a quarter of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday.
806 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.
References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.
Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

Davis Dyspepsia Capsules
ARE NATURE'S OWN REMEDY
for all forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Try a box and be convinced. Guaranteed under the National Food Laws. Mailed to any address, postage prepaid, 50c and $1.00.
Davis Chemical Co., Gallitzin, Pa.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED
No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. **FREE TEST TREATMENT** including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address *FRANK WHETZEL, M. D.* Dept. 5, Whetzel Bldg., 236 North 40th Ave., Chicago.

Most COLDS CATARRH and RHEUMATISM ARE DUE TO
COLD CLAMMY FEET
CAUSED POOR CIRCULATION OF THE LOWER LIMBS
THERMO FOOT POWDER
Sold dealers and revives the circulation and is GUARANTEED to cure Cold Clammy Feet or your money REFUNDED. 15c sample or $1.00 box. POST ID. MYERS CHEMICAL CO. Ohio Building, TOLEDO, OHIO

Two hundred electric clocks, controlled by a master timepiece, help furnish as many rooms in a new Liverpool hotel.

Law Should Stop Sale Of Elastic and Spring Trusses

Such Misery-Causing Makeshifts Are the Ruptured Man's Worst Enemies

Depending on elastic or spring truss — like shown above—is little less than slow suicide.—Such contraptions are almost sure to shorten your life.

It's hard to make them hold, even when drawn so tight that they scarcely give a minute's peace. They are simply a curse to wear.

And because they nearly always let their victims get worse all the time, they are yearly forcing thousands of people into risking their lives by undergoing operation.

These useless makeshifts cause so much misery and such a shameful waste of money that the law should put a stop to their sale.

Don't Buy Anything for Rupture Without Giving It a Thorough Test

There's only one reason in the world why you or any one else ever gets saddled up with good-for-nothing makeshifts—

It's simply because you trust to a mere try-on or hasty examination instead of first making a thorough test.

A truss or so-called "appliance" may seem alright when you first try it on or for the first few days, and afterward prove utterly worthless.

The only way you can ever make sure of exactly what you are getting is by sixty days' trial—a thorough day-after-day test.

And there's only one thing of any kind whatever for rupture that you can get on such a long trial—

Only one thing good enough to stand such a long and thorough test—

That's our guaranteed rupture holder.

Only Thing Good Enough To Stand A 60-Day Test

We'll make you a guaranteed rupture holder—make it to your measure—and send it to you on sixty days' trial—

Let you give it a thorough test without asking you to risk a cent—

If it doesn't keep your rupture from coming out or bothering you in any way, no matter how hard you work or strain—if it doesn't prove every claim we make—then you can send it back and it won't cost you a single penny.

See What It Does

HE WOULD LIMIT POWERS OF BOARD OF CORPORATIONS

Secretary Nagel, in Report, Opposes Giving Federal Commission Authority to Fix Prices—He Wants Self-Regulation of Business.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, would sharply define and restrict the powers and discretion of the proposed federal commission to regulate industrial corporations. In his annual report, submitted to President Taft today, the secretary opposes the endowment of such a commission, if finally created by congress with far-reaching powers equal to those exercised by the interstate commerce commission over railroads. He disapproves the suggestion that the commission have authority to fix prices of commodities.

Epitomizing his doctrine for governmental supervision of business, Mr. Nagel says:

"Instead of pressing federal regulation as far as possible, the real desidratum in legislation affecting the country's business should be to preserve, to the greatest extent consistent with the public welfare, the element of self-regulation. The effort should be to lay down principles of conduct sufficiently specific to impose desired restraints, at the same time leaving a wide field for individual achievement."

If such a trade commission is well defined, the secretary says, "it may serve the general purpose of giving large industrial and commercial concerns much-needed authority and control. It is possible, by looking in the commission well-defined discretion, an intelligent purpose may be served. But the obvious danger is that such a commission, once created, will soon be vested with further powers. The disposition will undoubtedly be to give it authority to fix prices and conditions of operation, similar to that which the interstate commerce commission now exercises with respect to railroads and their rates. In other words, there is a strong distinction between a public carrier and a private enterprise."

Restrict Powers.

At the outset at least, in the judgment of Mr. Nagel, the general powers and the degree of discretion of the commission should be carefully restricted.

To make more effective the work of the bureau of corporations and pave the way for constructive legislation regulating business, the secretary urges that congress provide for the automatic submission by corporations engaged in interstate trade of certain fundamental data, such as facts relating to capitalization, property, business, investment, profits, officers, directors and controlling interests. Such information, subject to due protection against unneccessarily disclosing matters of no real public concern, adds the secretary, would permit more prompt publicity than is possible under the present method of laborious investigation in each specific case.

Mr. Nagel believes the bureau of corporations should act in an advisory capacity to the federal courts in formulating plans of reorganization of corporations found to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, because he says the question involved in restoring competition in a great business depends as much upon intimate knowledge of conditions in an industry as upon questions of law. Although he thinks the bureau has authority to render this assistance, he suggests that it be specifically authorized by statute.

In connection with the awakening of the world by the Titanic disaster to the urgency of greater safeguards of life at sea, Mr. Nagel endorses the proposition to hold an international conference and calls attention to the need of laws governing personnel of crews with a view to better guaranty of the fitness of the men so employed.

The interest of the United States in this subject is keener than any other country in the world, not excluding Great Britain and Germany, the secretary points out, because 2,000,000 persons annually cross the ocean to or from this country.

A year's operation of the act of August 13, last, requiring the licensing of all wireless apparatus will demonstrate, in the judgment of Secretary Nagel, whether in this country, as abroad, the government should take over all seacoast wireless stations and operate them pointly for public and commercial purposes.

A board of conciliation and arbitration to take the place of the provisions of the Erdman act for the settlement of disputes between railroads and their employes is suggested by Mr. Nagel. The secretary points out that as Dr. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, and Judge Knapp, of the commerce court, who constitute a board of mediation under the Erdman act, will in time have to retire, there is danger "that with the retirement of one or both the advantage of the very admirable system which they have built up may be lost."

Immigration Conditions.

Immigration port conditions, especially at New York, where the quarters are declared inadequate, are still unsatisfactory, says the secretary in urging larger appropriations for the service.

One feature of the secretary's report indicates that some American citizens who formed part of the great emigration to Canada during recent years are probably contemplating returning. Many of them are applying, the secretary says, for the bulletins issued by the division of information of his department setting forth the labor needs, and small investments of opportunities in the United States, especially in the agricultural districts.

During the fiscal year 1912, there were admitted to the United States 838,172 immigrant aliens, a decrease of 40,415 as compared with the previous year. On the other hand, 333,262 emigrant aliens departed, an increase of 37,596 over 1911. Of the 1912 immigrants more than 14 years of age, about 24.5 per cent were illiterate, the same percentage as 1911. Southern and eastern Europe still continues to supply the greatest proportion of immigrants to the United States. Nearly 70,000 aliens were naturalized during the fiscal year.

The arrangement with Japan governing the admission of Japanese and Koreans to the United States is giving satisfactory results, the secretary says. During the last fiscal year 5,358 Japanese were admitted to this country proper and 3,231 to Hawaii. The department admitted 5,374 Chinese during the same period.

Secretary Nagel asks that congress repeal the provision of the recent fur seal law, imposing a closed season in Alaska for five years. Two of the nations which signed the fur seals treaty with the United States, he says, have expressed dissatisfaction, as the law is a substantial repudiation by this government of the position it has maintained for 25 years that the depletion of the herds was attributable to pelagic sealing and in no measure to land killing.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

Powers of the proposed commission to regulate big business should be well defined and restricted.

Opposes giving such commission authority similar to that of interstate commerce commission. It should not be empowered to fix prices.

Self-regulation of business, to greatest extent consistent with public welfare, should be guiding principle of legislation.

Corporations should be compelled to make automatic reports regarding capitalization, business, profits controlling interests, etc.

Bureau of corporations should assist federal courts in reorganizing concerns dissolved under Sherman anti-trust law.

Approves an international conference to secure greater safety of life at sea, and raises question whether United States government should take over all sea coast wireless stations.

Suggests creation of board of arbitration to settle railroad labor disputes.

During fiscal year 1912 838,172 immigrants admitted; 70,000 aliens naturalized.

Recommends repeal of law for five-year closed season sealing in Alaska.

AMERICAN FARMS PRODUCE RICHES

More Than Six Billion Dollars Taken From Soil With Eleven Crops.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Final estimates of production and value of 11 of the important crops which go to make up the enormous grand total of $9,532,000,000, the wealth produced on farms throughout the soil and farmers' live stock during 1912, as stated by the secretary of agriculture, were announced today by the crop-reporting board, bureau of statistics, department of agriculture. The figures are the official government estimates for the important crops and indicate the acreage, production, value based on prices paid to farmers on December 1. These 11 crops are only a portion of the production of the soil, which, the secretary of agriculture estimates, will amount this year to $6,137,000,000. The secretary estimates the total value of the animal products of the farm in 1912 to be about $3,395,000,000.

The estimates of today, with comparisons for 1911 and 1910, follow:

Corn—Area harvested, 107,083,000 acres, compared with 105,825,000 acres last year and 104,035,000 acres in 1910. Production, 3,124,756,000 bushels, compared withm 2,531,488,000 bushels last year and 2,886,260,000 bushels in 1910. Farm value, December 1, per bushel, 48.7 cents, compared with 61.8 cents last year and 48.0 cents in 1910. Total value of the crop, $1,520,454,000, compared with $1,565,258,000 last year and $1,384,817,000 in 1910.

Winter Wheat — Area harvested, 26,571,000 acres, compared with 29,162,000 acres last year, and 27,239,000 acres in 1910. Production, 399,919,000 bushels, compared with 430,656,000 bushels last year, and 434,142,000 bushels in 1910. Farm value, December 1, per bushel, 80.9 cents, compared with 88.0 cents last year and 88.1 cents in 1910. Total value of the crop, $323,572,000, compared with $379,151,000 last year, and $382,318,000 in 1910.

Spring Wheat—Area harvested, 19,243,000 acres, compared with 20,162,000 acres last year, and 18,352,000 acres in 1910. Production, 330,348,000 bushels, compared with 190,682,000 bushels last year, and 200,973,000 bushels in 1910. Farm value, December 1, per bushel, 70.1 cents, compared with 86.0 cents last year, and 88.9 cents in 1910. Total value of the crop, $231,708,000, compared with $163,912,000 last year, and $178,733,000 in 1910.

Fall Wheat—Area harvested, 45,814,000 acres, compared with 49,543,000 acres last year, and 45,681,000 acres in 1910. Production, 730,267,000 bushels, compared with 621,338,000 bushels last year, and 635,121,000 bushels in 1910. Farm value, December 1, per bushel, 76 cents, compared with 87.4 cents last year, and 88.3 cents in 1910. Total value of the crop, $555,280,000, compared with $543,063,000 last year, and $561,051,000 in 1910.

Oats—Area harvested, 31,917,050 acres, compared with 37,763,000 acres last year and 37,548,000 acres in 1910. Production, 1,418,331,000 bushels, compared with 922,298,000 bushels last year and 1,186,341,000 bushels in 1910. Farm value, December 1, per bushel, 31.9 cents, compared with 45.0 cents last year and 34.4 cents in 1910. Total value of the crop, $452,469,000, compared with $414,663,000 last year and $408,388,000 in 1910.

Barley—Area harvested, 7,530,000 acres, compared with 7,627,000 acres last year, and 7,743,000 acres in 1910. Production, 223,824,000 bushels, compared with 160,240,000 bushels last year and 173,832,000 bushels in 1910. Farm value.

Rye—Area harvested, 2,117,000 acres, compared with 2,127,000 acres last year, and 2,185,000 acres in 1910. Production, 35,664,000 bushels, compared with 33,119,000 bushels last year and 34,879,000 bushels in 1910. Farm value, December 1, per bushel, 66.3 cents, compared with 83.2 cents last year and 71.5 cents in 1910. Total value of the crop, $23,636,000, compared with $27,557,000 last year and $24,953,000 in 1910.

Buckwheat—Area harvested, 841,000 acres, compared with 833,000 acres last year, and 860,000 acres in 1910. Production, 19,249,000 bushels, compared with 17,549,000 bushels last year, and 17,549,000 bushels last year, and 17,598,000 bushels in 1910. Farm value, December 1, per bushel, 66 cents, compared with 72.6 cents last year, and 66.1 cents in 1910. Total value of the crop, $12,720,000, compared with $12,735,000 last year and $11,636,000 in 1910.

Flaxseed—Area harvested, 2,850,000 acres, compared with 2,757,000 acres last year and 2,467,000 acres in 1910. Production, 28,073,000 bushels, compared with 19,370,000 bushels last year and 12,718,000 bushels in 1910. Farm value, December 10, per bushel, $1.15, compared with $1.82 last year and $2.32 in 1910. Total value of the crop, $32,202,000, compared with $35,272,000 last year and $29,472,000 in 1910.

Rice—Area harvested, 722,800 acres, compared with 696,300 acres last year and 722,800 acres in 1910. Production, 25,054,000 bushels, compared with 22,934,000 bushels last year and 24,510,000 bushels in 1910. Farm value, December 1, per bushel, 95.5 cents, compared with 79.7 cents last year and 67.8 cents in 1910. Total value of the crop, $23,423,000, compared with $18,274,000 last year and $16,624,000 in 1910.

Potatoes—Area harvested, 3,711,000 acres, compared with 3,610,000 acres last and 3,720,000 acres in 1916. Production, 420,647,000 bushels, compared with 292,737,000 bushels last year and 349,032,000 bushels in 1910. Farm value, December 1, per bushel, 50.5 cents, compared with 79.0 cents last year and 55.7 cents in 1910. Total value of the crop, $212,550,000, compared with $233,773,000 last year and $194,566,000 in 1910.

Hay—Area harvested, 49,530,000 acres, compared with 48,240,000 acres last year and 51,015,000 acres in 1910. Production, 72,691,000 tons, compared with 54,916,000 tons last year, and 69,378,000 tons in 1910. Farm value, December 1 per ton, $11.79, compared with $14.29 last year, and $12.14 in 1910. Total value of the crop, $856,695,000, compared with $784,926,000 last year, and $842,252,000 in 1910.

Tobacco: Area harvested, 1,225,800 acres, compared with 1,012,800 acres last year and 1,366,100 acres in 1910. Production, 962,855,000 pounds, compared with 905,109,000 pounds last year and 1,103,415,000 pounds in 1910. Farm value, December 1, per pound, 10.8 cents, compared with 9.4 cents last year, and 9.3 cents in 1910. Total value of the crop, $104,063,000, compared with $85,210,000 last year, and $102,142,000 in 1910.

Values of other crops, estimated by the secretary of agriculture, are: Cotton lint, $735,000,000; cotton seed, $117,000,000; beet sugar, $67,000,000; cane sugar, $34,000,000; hops, $11,000,000; sorghum syrup, maple syrup and syrup industries, $15,000,000.

EUROPE TO FIGHT PANAMA TOLL ACT

Combine Purposes to Force U. S. to Give Equal Treatment to Its Ships.

Washington, Dec. 13.—A formidable European combination designed to force the United States to give equal treatment to all nations with respect to the use of the Panama canal may be effected if this government declines to comply with the demand to arbitrate the toll question.

This same combination also may be employed in an attempt to prevent the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law against international, financial, industrial and shipping enterprises.

It is understood that all the continental European governments and Japan are in full sympathy with the British protest, both in its opposition to discriminate in the matter of tolls in favor of American coastwise shipping and in the objection to the provision of the Panama canal law prohibiting railroad and trust owned ships from passing through the canal.

It is but a step, of course, from opposition to the embargo placed upon railroad and trust owned ships to opposition to American attack upon foreign commercial trusts generally.

Only recentiy the government was forced to back down from an untenable position with respect to the coffee valorization trust of Brazil. Chile has a nitrate trust. The American beef trust is operating in Argentina.

Germany is engaged in the creation of an oil monopoly, the avowed purpose of which is to drive the Standard Oil company out of the German empire. That government also has a potash trust and objects to American proceedings against its combines, partly on the ground that the American courts might require the dissolution of a trust when such dissolution would be punishable under the German law.

The French, Italian and Austrian governments are administering their tobacco monopolies without reference to the procedure of this government. Great Britain is watching with close interest the developments in the pending suit against the transatlantic steamship lines.

It is understood an exchange of views has taken place among European nations with reference to the anti-trust activity of the United States. So far as known they have not formulated any definite policy in the way of reprisal, but that something of the kind will be done if this government continues to enforce the Sherman law against international combinations is not questioned.

The first step will be taken by Great Britain. In the note respecting the Panama canal, submitted by the British ambassador to the state department a few days ago, Sir Edward Grey, the British minister for foreign affairs, stated he did not regard the action of the Panama canal law prohibiting railroad owned or trust owned ships from using the canal as applying to or affecting British ships.

If this view were incorrect, however, he said the British government "must reserve its right to examine the matter further and to raise such contentions as may seem justified."

The Canadian transcontinental lines own ocean going ships, and would be hit, just as the American transcontinental lines are, if this provision of the law is enforced against them. It is to their interest, as it is to the interest of the American railroads, to have this section repealed.

They also naturally want American coastwise shipping to pay tolls and thus be deprived of an advantage which in all probability will affect transcontinental rates. There are also a large number of American trusts which own ships, as do foreign trusts.

It is accepted as a fact that financiers operating the railroads and trusts have been in communication with each other, and the result is a general program contemplating the application of pressure upon European governments to induce them to protest against the procedure of the United States.

The Panama canal questions, in all probability, will lead to protracted negotiations not only in reference to tolls and ship combinations, but with regard to international treatment of international trusts.

Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8—this issue.

GOVERMMENT WINS PARTIAL VICTORY IN HARD COAL SUIT

Washington, Dec. 16.—Attorney General Wickersham late this afternoon issued a statement regarding the supreme court's hard coal decision in which he said:

"It is believed that this decision will so completely destroy the combination which now controls the price of anthracite that it must result in a distinct measure of relief to the public."

Washington, Dec. 16.—The government today lost its fight before the supreme court of the United States to have the anthracite coal carrying railroads and their affiliated coal companies declared to be in a general combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

It won a victory in getting the court to strike down the 65 per cent contracts whereby the "railroad coal companies" buy the output of "independent" mines. Justice Lurton, in announcing the opinion, said these contracts were plainly in violation of the law.

The court also held that the railroads had violated the law by attempting to shut out of the anthracite region a competitive road through their control of the Temple Iron Co.

As to minor combinations of railroads and coal companies, charged to be violating the law, the court dismissed the action without prejudice to future suits, because it held it not fair to require those groups to make

Still further dealing with the 65 per cent contracts, Justice Lurton said that an attempt was made to defend them as not an "unreasonable restraint of trade" defined in the Standard Oil case.

"In that case," declared the justice, "it was also said that the words 'restraint of trade' should be given a meaning which would not destroy the individual right of contract and render difficult, if not impossible, any movement of which it was the purpose of the statute to protect.

"We reaffirm this view of the plain meaning of the statute, and in so doing limit ourselves to the inquiry as to whether this plan or system of contracts entered into, according to a concerted scheme, does not operate to unduly suppress competition and restrain freedom of commerce among the states.

"Before these contracts there existed not only the power to compete, but actual competition between the coal of independents and that procured by the buying defendants. Such competition was, after the contracts, impracticable. It is of course obvious that the law may not compel competition between these independent coal operators and the defendants, but it may at lease remove illegal barriers resulting from illegal agreements which will make such competition impracticable."

Justices Day, Hughes and Pitney took no part in the decision, but there was no dissenting opinion.

TRAIN CRASHES DOWN HILL

Freight Gets Away on Mountain—Breaks Broken.

Cumberland, Md., Dec. 12.—Rushing down the mountain side, gaining speed with every second, a heavy freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio was wrecked near Glencoe, Pa., this morning. One unidentified man was taken from the wreckage several hours after the accident.

Four trainmen are known to have been injured, two perhaps fatally, and four trainmen are missing.

The train, made up of two engines and 42 cars loaded with coal, had just passed through Manila, Pa., when Engineer George Kennell, of Rockwood, Pa., noticed the increasing speed. He applied the brakes and discovered that something had happened. Realizing the train was beyond control he called to his fireman to save himself and jumped. For eight miles the train dashed along, taking all the curves until it reached a sharp curve near Glencoe. There one of the engines left the track and the whole train piled after, completely blocking the system.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success. —Advertisement.

EARLY SUFFRAGETTE IS DEAD

Miss Esther Elmira Springer Was Associated With Susan B. Anthony

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Elmina Springer, one of the pioneers of the equal suffrage cause in America, died at her home here last night. She was 81 years old.

Mrs Springer was associated with Miss Susan B. Anthony in the suffrage movement when its adherents numbered only a few hundred in the United States.

TITANIC BABY, DAY OLD, DIES

Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 14.—A son, born Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson Bishop, Dowagiac, Titanic survivors, died yesterday.

Mrs. Bishop is seriously ill. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop left the Titanic on the first lifeboat that put off, there being little fear at that time that the steamer was going to sink.

They were returning from a honeymoon trip in Egypt when the Titanic sank.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Dec. 16.—"Flat, stale, unprofitable market" is the way one prominent grain dealer describes the present status of the grain trade. The market has been colorless for quite a while and indications are that there will be little activity until after the holidays. Wheat today was void of strengthening features. Weakness at Liverpool, larger world's shipments than estimated, favorable Argentine reports and continued heavy northwest receipts had a tendency to give the market an easier feeling. Openings on cash and December were ¼c off, but recovered during the first half hour.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Dec. 16.	Close Dec. 14.
Wheat—					
Cashe	1.06¾	1.07¼	1.06¾	1.07¼	1.07
Dec.	1.06¾	1.07¼	1.06¾	1.07¼	1.07
May	1.11¾	1.12	1.11¾	1.12	1.11½
July	92½	92¾	92½	92⅝	92¾
Corn—					
Cash	49¾	....	....	49⅜	49½
Dec.	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅞	49½
May	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼	50¼
July	50⅞	51	50⅞	51⅛	51⅛
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	35⅜	35⅜
Dec.	35⅛	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	35⅜
May	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	11.45	11.52	11.45	11.52	11.45
Dec.	11.45	11.52	11.45	11.52	11.45
May	11.52½	11.62	11.52½	11.60	11.52½
Feb.	11.52½	11.60	11.52½	11.60	11.52½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	63	63
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	12.90	12.85
Dec.	12.85	....	....	12.90	12.85
March	12.95	....	....	12.97	12.95
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	2.00	2.00
Dec.	2.00	....	....	2.00	2.00
Feb.	2.07½	....	....	2.05	2.07½
March	2.07½	....	....	2.07½	2.07½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	84⅜	84⅝	84⅛	84⅜	84⅛
May	89¼	89⅞	89¼	89⅞	89⅜
July	86⅝	86⅞	86¼	86⅝	86⅜
Corn—					
Dec.	47⅛	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	47⅛
May	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛
July	49⅛	49¼	48⅝	49⅛	49
Oats—					
Dec.	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	32½
May	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33¼	32⅞
July	32	33¼	32	33⅛	33

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	88⅛	88⅛
May	....	....	....	90⅜	90⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	80	79⅞
May	....	....	....	84⅝	84¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	80½	80⅛
May	....	....	....	84⅝	84¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	18.42	18.42	18.00	18.00	18.47
May	18.30	18.30	18.05	18.05	18.45
Lard—					
Jan.	10.12	10.12	9.92	9.95	10.17
May	10.05	10.05	9.85	9.87	10.05
Ribs—					
Jan.	9.90	9.90	9.75	9.97	9.95
May	9.77	9.77	9.62	9.67	9.82

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Butter easy; creameries, 26@27c. Cheese steady; daisies, 16¾@17c; twins, 16¾@16½c; young Americas, 16¾17c; long horns, 16@17c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 70 cars; Michigan, 50@52c; Minnesota, 47@52c; Wisconsin, 45@48c. Poultry steady; turkeys, alive, 15c; dressed 20½c; chickens, alive, 11c; springs, alive, 10½c. Veal steady; 9@14c.

Eggs easy; receipts, 2,501 cases; fresh current receipts, 19@22c; refrigerator fists, 16@17c; firsts, 23c.

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 16.—Flour, quiet and barely steady. Wheat—Favorable Argentine news, lower cables, big northwest receipts and weakness in northwest markets, caused a decline in wheat early; May, 95 7-16@95½c. Pork, steady. Beef, firm. Lard, steady; middle west, $10.65@10.75. Raw sugar, steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.42c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.92c; molasses sugar, 89 test, 3.17c; refined, steady. Petroleum, steady. Molasses, steady. Hay, quiet. Hides, dull. Leather, firm.

Butter irregular; receipts, 4,010 tubs; creamery extras, 30½@31c; first, 33@35c; seconds, 29@32c; thirds, 27@28c; creamery held, extras, 32½@33½c; first, 30½@32c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds, 26@28c; state dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 23@28c; process, extras, 27@27½c; first, 26@26½c; seconds, 23@25c; imitation creamery firsts, 25@25½c; factory, held, 24@24½c; factory, current make, finest, 24¼@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; packing stock, held, 22½@23½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21½@22c; No. 3, 20@21c. Cheese irregular; receipts, 533; state whole milk, held colored specials, 18c bid; do. white, specials, 17½@17¾c; do. average fancy, 17¼@17c; state whole milk, fresh, white or colored, specials, 17¼@17½c; do average fancy, 16¾@17c; do. very green and nasty, 16@16½c; state, whole milk, poor, 14½@15½c; dairies, held, best, 15c; 14@14½c. Eggs firmer; receipts, 5,099 cases; fresh gathered extras, 34@35c; extra firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds and lower grades, 25@28c; held fresh, average best, 23@25c; do. poor to fair, 18@22c; fresh gathered, dirties, 16@19c; fresh gathered, checks, 15@17c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, local storage, charges paid, 20@20½c; refrigerator firsts, local storage charges paid, 19@19½c; refrigerator firsts on dock, 18½@19c; seconds, 17½@18½c; thirds and poorer, 14@17c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 42@45c; do selected whites defective in size and quality, 35@40c; do henney browns, 34@36c; do. gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@33c; nearby selected whites, refrigerators, 18@22c; western gathered, whites, 30@36c. Poultry, dressed, firm; western chickens, 12@19c; turkeys, 14@23½c; fowls, 12@15c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 40,000; market slow, 15@25c lower; beeves, $5.50@10.20; Texas steers, $4.40@5.70; western steers, $5.35@8.75; stockers and feeders, $4.25@7.35; cows and heifers, $2.75@7.50; calves, $6.50@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; market dull and steady; light, $7.00@7.35; mixed, $7.00@7.42½; heavy, $7.00@7.45; rough, $7.00@7.20; pigs, $5.00@7.00; bulk of sales, $7.20@7.55. Sheep—Receipts, 68,000; market weak, 25c lower; native, $3.90@4.90; western, $4.00@4.85; yearlings, $5.40@6.65; lambs, native, $6.20@8.10; western, $6.30@8.05.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; prime heavy steers, $9.40@9.60; heavy steers, $9.00@9.30; fat steers, $7.50@8.60; fair steers, $5.50@7.25; heifers, $6.75@7.50; fat cows, $5.25@6.75; fair cows, $3.25@4.50; butcher bulls, $5.50@6.75; milch cows, $35@70. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; prime heavies, $7.55; heavy mixed, $7.50; mediums, $7.50; heavy Yorkers, $7.50; light Yorkers, $7.40; pigs, $7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,000; prime wethers, $4.65; choice lambs, $8.75. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; top, $11.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market 15 to 25 cents lower. Veals—Receipts, 300; market steady; good to choice, $11.00@11.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,500; sheep steady; lambs, 35 to 50 cents lower; choice spring lambs, $7.85@8.15; fair to good, $6.00@7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market 10 to 15 cents lower; heaviest, $3.75; mediums, $7.35; yorkers, $7.30; light yorkers, $7.30; pigs, $6.90; roughs, $6.50; stags, $5.75.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; slow; prime steers, $8.65@9.00; butchers, $6.00@8.25; bulls, $4.00@6.50; stock heifers, $4.00@4.50; shippers, $7.50@8.50; heifers, $4.75@7.25; cows, $2.00@6.25; stockers and feeders, $4.75@7.00; fresh cows and springers steady at $35.00@75.00. Veals—Receipts, 900; active and steady at $4.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 22,500; active; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, $7.35@7.40; pigs, $7.25@7.40; roughs, $6.50@6.75; stags, $5.50@6.50; dairies, $7.25@7.40. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 23,000; active; lambs, $5.00@8.50; yearlings, $6.00@6.50; wethers, $5.00@5.25; ewes, $2.50@4.75; sheep, mixed, $3.00@5.00.

Cotton.

New York, Dec. 16.—Cotton futures opened steady: December, 12.82c; January, 12.88c; February, 12.90c bid; March, 12.96c; May, 12.98c; July, 12.95c; August, 12.80c; September, 12.19c; October, 12.04c.

The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 6 to 10 points, and sold 10 to 11 points net higher during the first few minutes on overnight buying orders covering, and renewed support from leading trade interests. Realizing was very heavy around 13c for the active spring months, which established new high records for the season, and the market eased off 5 or 6 points from the best during the middle of the morning, but offerings were well enough absorbed on a scale down to give the market a very steady undertone.

Prices rallied off 9 or 10 points from the best later in the forenoon, but offerings were very well taken on this decline, and the market at midday was steady with the active months still showing net gains of 3 to 6 points.

Spot, quiet; middling uplands, 13.20c nominal.

Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 66,000 bales, against 56,498 last week and 74,286 last year. For the week, 375,000 bales, against 384,301 last week and 507,876 last year. Today's receipts at Galveston, 21,393 bales, against 15,964 last year; at New Orleans, 16,200 bales, against 4,959 last year, and at Houston, 26,811 bales, against 25,277 last year.

The market sustained a decline of 4 or 5 points during the noon hour, under continued realizing, but later stiffened up again on bullish southern spot advices, rumors of bullish ginning report, and continued trade support with prices at 2 o'clock some 4 or 5 points net higher.

Cotton spot closed steady; middling uplands, 13.20c; middling gulf, 13.45c; sales, 1,800 bales.

DRY GOODS

New York, Dec. 16.—Staple overcoating will be opened by the American Woolen Co. on Wednesday of this week for the fall of 1913. Cotton goods were steady. Yarns ruled firm. Jobbers reported a seasonable business with a better advance business in the mails.

SEES MARKET UNSETTLED

Clews Blames It on Union Pacific Decision and Pujo Probe.

New York, Dec. 16.—It has been a week of unexpectedly severe liquidation on the stock exchange, due chiefly to three causes—the unfavorable supreme court decision regarding the Union-Southern Pacific merger, the sensational investigations of the Pujo committee at Washington and the unusual strain upon the money market, says Henry Clews.

When the decision ordering the partial dissolution of the Harriman merger became more thoroughly appreciated it served to unsettle confidence more widely, because the question has now been raised how far will this decision apply to other railroad and industrial corporations where the object or effect of such mergers was to suppress competition. So far the apprehension concerning this decision may have been exaggerated. Nevertheless it has been a considerable factor in speculative operations; and until some dissolution plan is announced this uncertainty must be expected more or less to continue. Concerning the investigation by the Pujo committee, this body has so far developed nothing new of particular importance. It has, however, served to keep alive unreasoning prejudice against Wall Street; thence unsettling to general confidence, as it is evidently an attack upon many important American financial institutions. So far as the "money trust" is concerned, there may be an undesirable concentration of credit in a few cases, and it is possible that in isolated instances this power has been abused, but there is no such thing in the United States as a monopoly of credit. Mere size in banking institutions is no cause for alarm. There are half a dozen banks in London carrying deposits of three to four hundred million dollars each. In Canada there are only 28 banks in all, and the bulk of the business is done by six or seven of the leading institutions; yet in neither England nor Canada is there any outcry against big banks as in the United States. Probably there have been some abuses in banking power, due very largely to our defective banking laws, and if the investigation is conducted on lines for reforming these deficiencies this work may result advantageously instead of being a detriment.

COFFEE MARKET

New York, Dec. 16.—Coffee futures opened steady at an advance of 6 to 7 points in response to higher European cables, reports of steadier primary markets, scattered covering and moderate support from trade sources. The market did not appear to be aggressive, but there was comparatively little coffee for sale and the market closed at a net advance of 8 to 10 points. Sales, 34,000 bags. Jan., 13.28c; Feb., 13.46c; March, 13.72c; April, 13.83c; May, 13.93c; June, 13.99c; July, 14.06c; Aug., 14.11c; Sept., Oct. and Nov., 14.16c.

Spot coffee, quiet; Rio, 7's, 14c; Santos, 4's, 15¼c. Mild coffee, quiet; Cordova, 16¼@18c. Havre, ½@⅝ higher; Hamburg, ¼@¾ pfennig higher; Rio, 75 reis higher at 8$175; Santos, 50 reis higher; 4's, 7$850; 7's, 7$150. Brazilian port receipts, 44,000 bags, against 32,000 last year. Jundiahy receipts, 23,000 bags, against 21,000 last year. Today's Santos cable reported market 50 reis higher at 7$900; Sao Paulo receipts, 43,000 bags, against 34,000 the previous day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 16.—Closing, cotton spot in fair demand; prices higher; American middling fair, 7.72d; good middling, 7.38d; middling, 7.18d; low middling, 7.00d; good ordinary, 6.54d; ordinary, 6.05d. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 8,500 American. Receipts, 22,400 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and steady, and closed barely steady: Dec, 6.89d; Dec. and Jan., 6.88d; Jan. and Feb., 6.87d; Feb. and March, 6.86½d; March and April, 6.85½d; April and May, 6.84½d; May and June, 6.84d; June and July, 6.82d; July and Aug., 6.79d; Aug. and Sept., 6.66d; Sept. and Oct., 6.51½d; Oct. and Nov., 6.44d.

NEW YORK CALL

New York, Dec. 16.—Money on call, steady at 4@5½ per cent; ruling rate, 4⅜ per cent; closing bid, 5 per cent; offered at 5¼ per cent. Time loans, steady; 60 days, 6@6¼ per cent, and 90 days, 6 per cent; six months, 5½ per cent.

PARIS EXCHANGE

Paris, Dec. 16.—Three per cent rentes 88 francs, 57½ centimes ex-dividend. Exchange on London, 25 francs, 20½ centimes for checks. Private discount rate, 4 per cent.

MAMMALS FROM MONGOLIA

American Zoologists Return With Valuable Specimens.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Dr. Theodore Lyman, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard College, and N. Eollister, of the division of mammals of the National Museum, who have been for four months on a Zoological expedition to the Altai mountains, Siberia and Mongolia, have returned to this country with a large collection of mammals and birds, and specimens of the large sheep of the Altai mountain region. The expedition was organized by the National Museum and carried out in conjunction with the museum at Harvard. The collection will be divided into these two institutions.

Dr. Lyman and Mr. Hollister sailed from N. y York May 22, going by way of London, St. Petersburg, the Siberian railway, and the Obi river, to Bilsk. They then journeyed south to the last Siberian outpost, Kosh-Agatch, where the real trip ito northern Mongolia was begun. A guide, five native Kalmuks and a train of 14 horses were taken along.

Minister and Woman on Trial for Murder

Houlton, Me., Dec. 14.—Big crowds are attending the trial of Rev. Charles Nelson Emelius, pastor of the New Sweden Lutheran Church, who, with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Annie Jacobson, and his brother-in-law, Edgar Jacobson, is accused of slaying C. Augustus Jacobson, a prominent farmer of New Sweden.

The motive behind the alleged crime, according to the state, is the collection of insurance money on the dead man's life. Jacobson was slain in June, 1911. The family said he had committed suicide, and the body was buried. Later

CONGRESS TO BE ASKED FOR FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION

Proposition, Which Is Not to Be a Party Measure, Will Be Presented by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota.

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The proposition to have federal inspection of grain, under the supervision of the department of agriculture, will be acted upon at this session, in the opinion of Senator McCumber, of North Dakota. His bill providing for such inspection and for securing uniformity in standards and classifications of grain was reported by the committee on agriculture at the last session, and is now on the senate calendar. It is Senator McCumber's determination to secure action on the bill, and he states that he believes he has the votes to pass it in the senate.

"This is not a party measure," said the North Dakota senator in speaking of the bill, "so that political considerations do not enter into it—an important factor in favor of any proposed legislation at this session. While there is much to do this winter, and but little time in which to do it, I have assurance that if we can get a vote on this bill it will pass. It is, of course, of great importance to grain centers everywhere. Since its introduction and the discussion that has followed, I am informed that conditions in the grading of grain have improved and many thousands of dollars have been saved to the farmers of the northwest."

A Chief Inspector.

The plan proposed in the present measure is to have the secretary of agriculture appoint, in accordance with the rules of the civil service, one chief grain inspector at the following cities: Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior in Minnesota; Portland, Maine; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco. Assistants are also to be provided for as may be required to inspect and grade the grains properly. Provision is made for the appointment of inspectors at other points if it is found necessary.

The standards by which grain is to be graded are to be fixed by the department of agriculture. The bill provides that in the inauguration of the work the secretary of agriculture may adopt the standards of classification and grades now recognized by commercial usages or established by the laws of any state or by boards of trade or such bodies, if in his judgment the best interests of commerce in grain demands it. When the standards have been fixed, they are to be made a matter of permanent record in the agricultural department, and are to be known thereafter as the United States standard. Upon their adoption and 30 days' notice, the standard will be held to apply to all interstate commerce in grain.

Fine and Imprisonment.

The bill as first drafted provided for both fine and imprisonment for violation of the law. Senator Crawford, of South Dakota, who reported the bill from the committee on agriculture, recommended that the imprisonment penalty be stricken out, and the bill is now on the calendar in that form

One argument in favor of the bill advanced by the committee on agriculture was that under present methods of inspection adulterated grain was forced on not only the home market, but upon foreign markets, to the great detriment of the trade. Particular attention was given to the showing that while our export trade was decreasing in many sections, that of the Argentine Republic, Canada and Australia was increasing in the same proportion that ours was decreasing.

As an example of local conditions that would be improved by having uniform federal inspection, the instance was given that Iowa grain could be shipped to three different points — Minneapolis, Chicago and Kansas City. The rules of grading in Minneapolis for a certain grade of grain would require that it weigh a given number of pounds per measured bushel, contain a certain percentage of a particular kind of grain, possess a certain color, etc. The Chicago rule for determining the same grade, it was declared, will differ considerably from the Minneapolis standard, and the Kansas City standard will be different from either of the others. As the price of grain is dependent solely upon the grade it receives, this same grain would have three different values placed upon it at these different points. These different systems, it was alleged, open up a field for manipulation in grades, which always works to the detriment of the producer. Because of this lack of uniformity one shipment of grain might receive as many different grades as there are different markets through which it passes.

A Foreign Demand.

Those who advocate the passage of the bill lay great stress upon the fact that there is a foreign demand for government certification. They claim that it would result in nothing but good results to the domestic producers and commission firms, and cite the results of federal meat inspection as an example. Under the present system of meat inspection, it is alleged, all meat at the packing houses is inspected by the government without regard to whether it is intended for domestic or foreign use. The packers desire such inspection for their own benefit. If the government can do this for the packers at its own expense, it would not refuse to inspect and grade the intrastate grain for fees which would be charged and which would cover the expense The result would be to render state inspection no longer necessary.

Under the terms of the present bill the proposed inspection would be self-supporting. It is estimated that to have a competent corps of inspectors at the present markets would require from 300 to 500 persons, including laborers and clerical force, at salaries ranging from $500 to $3,500 per annum. At an average of $1,200 per annum the expense of the service would be from $350,000 to $600,000 per annum. The present charge for inspection is from 35 cents to 75 cents per car or thousand bushels, and from one and a half to two million cars are inspected annually, which, at the present price of inspection, would bring in a sum largely in excess of what would be necessary for the service.

"Change Would Be Simple."

"The change from state and board of trade inspection, now in vogue, to national inspection and grading would be most simple," stated Senator McCumber, in an argument urging the passage of the bill. "The department could, overnight, take the present inspectors and make them national inspectors. It could then work off the incompetent, if there be such, as occasion required. These inspectors would be new men only in being free from political influence or personal fealty.

"There would be no difficulty in fixing grades. The department would naturally accept all present commercial grades and would, of course, modify them only as experience demanded. The modification, therefore, would be made without injury to commerical contracts or interest.

"There are about eight species of wheat raised in the United States, each with its own name and each graded by numbers. The bill provides that such grades and species should be recognized in the beginning and should be modified only as experience should demand."

PEACE PARLEY IS SPLIT ON GREECE

Greeks Haven't Signed the Armistice and Turks Won't Do Business.

London, Dec. 17.—An obstacle was encountered early today by the plenipotentiaries of the Balkan allies and of the Ottoman empire, who are gathered here with the object of bringing about peace. The absence of Greece's signature to the armistice protocol was the cause of the hitch in the proceedings and the delegates found it necessary to adjourn without effecting any real business. They will not meet again until late on Thursday afternoon and in the meantime will communicate with their home governments.

After their adjournment Dr. S. Daneff, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation and president of today's meeting of the conference, confirmed the report that the question of the protocol had been under discussion without a decision being reached.

Refer to Sultan.

It is understood that the powers of the Turkish plenipotentiaries do not authorize them to recognize the Hellenic delegates unless Greece signs the armistice, and therefore they were obliged to refer the matter to Constantinople before proceeding with the conference.

The Greek representatives refused to sign the protocol when invited to do so today, pointing out that it would make no practical difference as the allies were united and the decisions reached by the Balkan league would be binding on Greece equally with the other members of the federation.

U. S. May Arbitrate.

The United States may be brought in as an intermediary to bring peace between Turkey and the Balkan states.

Perusal of the proposition of the two parties to the peace conference here shows that they are so far apart in their demands that they may not be able to reach an agreement unaided by a referee.

It was pointed out that the only great power absolutely disinterested and impartial is the United States and that if it were possible to bring about something of the same intervention which in 1905 led to the Portsmouth conference and the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan, this might lead to actual mediation.

This would not be the first time that action by the United States had made itself felt in a matter concerning Turkey. Unofficial intervention by the United States had a beneficent effect in the Turco-Italian war, when last June the American ambassador at Rome, Thomas J. O'Brien, after an understanding with the Italian premier, notified the American ambassador at Constantinople, W. W. Rockhill, of the peace conditions proposed by Italy, which were exactly those embodied in the treaty of Lausanne.

WEDS TWO, BUT IS NO BIGAMIST

Man Acquitted Because Wife No. 1 Is First Cousin.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 17.—The fact that William Brake chose a first cousin for his wife has saved him from a penitentiary sentence. After his first wife's baby was born Brake deserted her and married another woman without the formality of a divorce. The criminal court here holds that he didn't need one.

Brake and his first wife were married in Kansas, where the marriage of first cousins is prohibited, and, in order to have the ceremony performed, they concealed their relationship. Now, after Brake has married again and has been arrested for bigamy, the court holds that since the first marriage was illegal, Brake is not a bigamist.

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SERVICE PEN CO., Dept. 10, Racine, Wis.

WILL CAMPAIGN FOR FOUR YEARS

Progressives at Chicago Plan for Future of the Party.

The conference of Progressives at Chicago last week closed with a feeling that the machinery of the new party is in working order for a four years' steady campaign. Admirers of Colonel Roosevelt believe the result of this campaign will result in his nomination in 1916.

In the organization scheme George W. Perkins, of New York, Medill McCormick, of Chicago, Senator Dixon, of Montana, and William Finn, of Pennsylvania, will be the guiding hands.

As with the old party organizations, the executive committee will have the last word in planning the future of the party.

A plan decided upon at a session of the national committee hits at multimillionaires. It is comprehended in the authorization of a committee of seven, who are to go abroad this spring to study the operation of social justice laws in force in the old world. The executive committee is to make up the membership of this commission.

The commission is to take up the income tax question and a graduated inheritance tax. Inheritances of $100,000 or less are to be exempted under this proposition, with the idea of taxing heavily those who come into vast fortunes above what is needed to live in comparative ease. On the income tax idea the plan is to exempt earned incomes of $5,000 or less. Progressive leaders figure such a tax on incomes and inheritances would net the government as much as is now earned in internal revenue.

The commission is to sail some time in May and will visit England, Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, Germany and France, and possibly other countries. It will study old age pensions and reforms of the budget as the subject essentially relates to social justice.

The Socialist party plan for dues for membership in the new Progressive party was passed up to the executive committee to work out, if that body deems it wise. This proposition was put forth at the conference by Prof. Weyl.

In the scheme of the party machinery a clause was inserted in the plan adopted by the national committee providing for the recall of officers of the national body. This may be instituted upon petition of 25 per cent of the membership. Politicians say the old parties may now depose an officer by a majority vote.

The initiative is also provided for in the report. A 25 per cent petition will operate to cause the national committee to take up any particular proposition such a percentage of its members deem necessary. The 25 per cent petition is to be directed first to the chairman of the executive committee, asking him to act. If the chairman fails then the entire membership of the national committee is to meet and take the proposition up.

Other features of the national committee report contemplate:

Permanent headquarters established in New York with a branch in Washington.

Legislative reference bureau created. To be directed by three experts who will work for uniform social justice laws in all states and in the national congress.

Money pledged by national committeemen for maintenance of the bureau, and guarantee of annual support made.

The legislative reference bureau proposed will be in Washington, D. C., and be in charge of three experts. The executive committee was authorized to name a committee of three to supervise the installation of the reference bureau. Miss Jane Addams, Dr. Charles McCarthy, of Wisconsin, and William Allen White, of Kansas, probably will be named on the committee.

Women of the Progressive party held a state conference following the general meetings. They decided, after considerable discussion, to march shoulder to shoulder with the men in fighting for the cause. It was voted to send to Springfield a woman to look after legislation in which the sex is interested. This is part of the Progressive service board plan for the purpose of disseminating information on legislation and other subjects.

COULD BE FINED $250,000

Member of House of Commons Violates Law.

London, Dec. 13.—A committee of the house of commons is taking testimony and debating what to do in the case of Sir Stuart Montague Samuel, who is charged with having violated the law by retaining his seat in parliament while his banking firm continued to do a silver broking business for the government in India.

It is estimated that Sir Stuart has incurred about $250,000 in penalties under the terms of the statute, which fixes a fine of $2,500 for every time a man who is financially interested in a question votes in parliament.

RUSSIA SEEKS PULLMAN HOME

Washington, Dec. 17.—The Washington residence of Mrs. George M. Pullman, of Chicago, may be purchased by Russia as the home for its embassy at this capital. The Pullman residence was recently completed and has not been occupied. Mrs. Pullman has declined to rent the residence, but is willing to sell the building with its furniture and tapestries. Only the question of price has delayed the purchase. The Russian ambassador, George Bakhmeteff, is now occupying the house where former Senator Fairbanks lived while vice president.

MAY CHANGE NEWSPAPER LAW

Washington, Dec. 14.—Representative Mott of New York, introduced today an amendment to the so-called newspaper law, to eliminate the sections requiring newspapers to publish sworn circulation statements, statements of indebtedness, and the marking of reading matter published for pay. It would require publications to file the names of their officers and owners, omitting the names of persons owning less than five per cent of the stock. Religious publications would not be exempted as in the existing law.

WILSON ON JOB IN FIGHTING TRIM

Back in Jersey Capital He Defies Interests of Corruption.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 17.—Woodrow Wilson came back to the state house today in a fighting spirit, and issued a warning to the voters of the state against politicians who have opposed his progressive policies, and who, he said, would again seek to control the state government as soon as he stepped from the governorship. He urged that their plans be blocked at once.

"I have been surprised," said the president-elect's statement, "by the numerous inquiries as to whether I would continue to take interest in the political affairs of the state after assuming my duties as president, and yet I realize the significance of these inquiries. Last summer I warned the voters of the state very explicitly that the men who formerly controlled and discredited our politics were awaiting their opportunity to recover their control, and were expecting to find it. What I then said has been abundantly verified by what has happened in the interval.

Don't Respect Voters.

"I am keenly aware of the fact that these men have so little respect for the voters of New Jersey that they think all they have to do is to wait to come back into power. They will be sorely disappointed. They cannot again impose upon the voters of New Jersey. If they should in some evil moment recover control of the party machinery they will only ruin the party and put it permanently out of power. Every step they take therefore, to re-establish their power should be at once exposed and stopped.

Feels Gratitude to N. J.

"The people of the state need not fear that I will become indifferent so long as their confidence encourages me to believe that they wish my aid and counsel. I shall in the future use every proper and legitimate power I have and every influence at my disposal to support and assist the new forces which have dominated during the past two years. I understand my duty to be to stand back of the progressive forces of the Democratic party everywhere, and at every juncture, and I feel that in these matters I am under particular obligations of conscience and gratitude to the people of New Jersey."

BARS NEW BUG POWDERS

Federal Official Says Roaches Must Eat Brand He Supplies.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Robert M. Pindell, chief clerk of the department of commerce and labor, will not allow expense accounts for "powder to kill cockroaches" unless the powder is of a certain brand.

The naturalization division of the department made a requisition for some powder, naming a powder not on the supply list. But Pindell would not supply it. Whereupon he was told that roaches walked around in the kind of powder he allowed and fattened at the expense of the government.

"Then we will have to get some different roaches," said Pindell.

LOSES HER HUMAN DOLL

Wife of Show-Window Demonstrator Asks Police Search.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Mrs. Emma Allen has lost her "beautiful human doll" and she wants the police to find him.

"Him" is correct, for her "doll" is William Allen, her husband, who for many years has appeared in show windows throughout the country playing the part of the "human doll."

"He has the most beautiful eyes in the world," Mrs. Allen told the police. "They were dep blue. He made our living with his eyes."

Allen disappeared Saturday morning according to his wife.

40,000 LETTERS FOR WILSON

President Elect's Secretary Has Huge Job Opening Mail.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 11.—Forty thousand letters in five months represent the total of Governor Wilson's mail since he came into prominence as the Democratic candidate for President last July. These are the figures given out by Joseph P. Tumulty, Governor Wilson's secretary, on whom devolved the task of reading and answering most of them, as only the more important communications were turned over to the governor.

FIVE YEARS FOR SID ALLEN

Jury Finds Him Guilty of Involuntary Manslaughter.

Wytheville, Va., Dec. 11.—Sidna Allen, leader of the Hillsville gun men, who shot up Carroll county court and killed five persons, was convicted today of involuntary manslaughter.

The jury fixed his punishment at five years imprisonment. He was on trial on a first degree murder indictment for the killing of Commonwealth Attorney Foster.

WAGON ROADS IN ALASKA

Commissioner of Territory Says Their Need Is Greater Than Railroads.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The board of road commissioners for Alaska in its annual report to the war department, made public today, declares that "wagon road construction is of paramount value in the development of the territory and viewed in all aspects under present conditions, of even greater importance for the government to direct and foster than the construction of a railroad."

Approximately 3,000 miles of roads, concluding sled road and trails, were constructed by the board from its organization to July 31 last. In addition the board staked during the past winter approximately 450 miles of trail for winter travel only.

BURKE MAY NOT GO FREE

Jackson, Mich., Dec. 17.—Convict James Burke, who was granted a parole by Gov. Osborn, may not secure his freedom for some time to come, despite the action of the governor. The parole of Burke has been reconsidered, it is said, and he will not be released until he has exhibited a change in his prison conduct.

Burke is a notorious safe blower and has been implicated in at least half a dozen sensational escapes during his prison career. Mayor Brand Whitlock, of Toledo, has repeatedly endeavored, it is said, to secure Burke's release.

WIN $25,000 ON ROOSEVELT

Californians Collect Bets Staked on Presidential Fight.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Twenty-five thousand dollars staked on the California election will be paid off here today by Commissioner Tom Corbett. Those who bet that Roosevelt would carry the state win.

During the weeks the result has hung in doubt Corbett decided to name as winner the candidate who carried a majority of the electoral delegation. Roosevelt won, both in the electoral campaign and by a popular plurality. The odds were 2 to 1 on Roosevelt.

STEALS TO OBEY PARROT

Man Assures Court Bird Told Him to Take Canary.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—John Fujak solemnly assured Municipal Judge Courtney yesterday that a parrot invited him to take a canary bird from a bird store here Thursday night.

"While I was looking in the window of the store someone cried: 'Come in,'" said Fujak. "I brought out $1 to buy a bird when the voice said: 'Take it; everything here is free.' It was the parrot talking Polish your honor. I thought it was the owner of the place."

"That parrot does not talk Polish," observed Judge Courtney and entered a fine against the prisoner.

CZAR TO MAKE AWARDS

Emperor Personally Will Present Horticultural Trophies.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Horticulturists of the United States are urged to participate in the international horticultural exposition in St. Petersburg, Russia, next April, in invitation being conveyed through John H. Snodgrass, American consul general at Moscow.

The exposition is to be an elaborate affair, including exhibits of not only flowers and fruits, but also of the busy bee and the industrious silkworm.

The czar is to present personally the more important of the awards and the exposition is to commenorate the 300th anniversary of the Romanoff dynasty.

OPPOSE BRYAN IN THE CABINET

Newspapers and Democratic Enemies Besiege President-Elect on That Score.

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, Dec. 13.—William J. Bryan, who has been offered and has accepted the post of secretary of state in the forthcoming cabinet of Woodrow Wilson, is the object of bitter daily attacks, not only from unfriendly newspapers, but from Democrats who are hostile to the commoner. But leading Democrats in congress, who are close to President-elect Wilson, do not expect to see any change in the cabinet slate.

Can't Ignore Him.

It is known that long before he was elected Gov. Wilson, in view of the apparent certainty that he would be elected discussed the Bryan appointment with some of his closest political advisers. It was agreed that Mr. Bryan's position as leader of his party for 16 years had given him a claim on the new administration that could not be ignored. President-elect Wilson has not been unmindful of the fact that the Bryan appointment would arouse criticism. But he has believed all along that it would have caused more trouble in the Democratic party to ignore Mr. Bryan, than could possibly result from offering him the place.

Would Help Treasury.

A Democratic senator who is very close to the President-elect and who has discussed the matter with Governor Wilson and Mr. Bryan, said today that Mr. Bryan was offered his choice between the office of secretary of state and secretary of the treasury. This senator said that Mr. Bryan personally would have preferred the treasury portfolio because of the greater opportunity for constructive work, but he realized that the announcement that he was to be secretary of the treasury would raise a storm of criticism from business and financial interests, and might even precipitate a panic. This senator explained that Mr. Bryan was sincerely desirous of seeing Gov. Wilson's administration a success, and to have the Democratic party continue in power indefinitely.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 13.—For four hours today Governor Wilson was reading letters from friends and defenders of the Nebraskan, and he was evidently pleased at the way Mr. Bryan's friends had defended him against the attacks of those who are now and have always been opposed to him.

"The publication that protests were being received against the appointment of Mr. Bryan to the cabinet," said the President-elect, "brought four times as many letters defending him as were received in protest. It has shown that Mr. Bryan has loyal friends and they can be numbered by the hundreds of thousands."

GIANT REMAINS IN CALIFORNIA

Excavations Reveal Presence of Prehistoric Race in West.

Stanford University, Cal., Dec. 17.—Recent excavations indicate that the peninsula south of San Francisco once was inhabited by a race of giant stature. Prof. Harold Heath, of the zoological department of Stanford University, according to a statement given out last night, has unearthed about two miles south of here, several skeletons of men who were of unusual height.

A prehistoric village covering nearly two acres has been the scene of Prof. Heath's investigations. Stone hammers, bone awls and ornaments found by his party indicate that their owners had attained considerable advancement in artisanship and civilization.

HOUNDED TO DEATH BY NOTES

Mayville, Wis., Dec. 14.—Because a "Jack the letter writer" has been writing offensive letters to young women of the city, Miss Myrtle Henderson, aged 31, took carbolic acid, ending her life. The letters received by Miss Henderson accused her of many things. Scores of girls have received similar letters.

SUES TO OUST BUTTER TRUST

Government Begins Action in Chicago to Dissolve Elgin Associations.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 14.—Elgin "butter barons" have no fear of dissolution by the supreme court of the United States.

"Lack of knowledge of the manner in which the board operates and fixes quotations," is given by President Charles H. Potter as the basis of the suit.

"When the supreme court of the United States is fully informed on this subject, as I have no doubt it will be, I believe the action will be dismissed," said President Potter this afternoon.

The Elgin Board of Trade was organized in 1872 and chartered under the laws of Illinois in 1879. Previous to this date price of butter was quoted between the figures of the three highest sales. Under the arrangement adopted in 1896 a quotation committee of five members is elected. The board convenes each Monday and acts as a primary market. A call board is maintained on which the receipts of the New York market are first announced. Producers than place their supply before the board and offerings are made. The prices offered are for actual sales upon which butter is delivered, it is stated.

"If enjoined, we will obey the injunction," said President Potter, "but we do not expect to be permanently enjoined. But for the Elgin board, which is composed of producers and retailers from eevery part of the dairy districts, from every part of the dairy districts of the country, the price of butter would be much higher than it is at present.

"In reference to the 'centralizers,' the government claims in its suit, I wish to state that these men are benefactors of, instead of 'conspirators' against, the producer and consumer."

The Elgin Board of Trade, popularly known as the "butter trust," and the American Associtaiton of Creamery Butter Manufacturers were attacked by the federal government in a civil anti-trust suit filed here today for the dissolution of both concerns.

Sweeping charges of a conspiracy to fix arbitrarily the price of butter in the interest of big manufacturers and cold storage concerns and to the deteriment to the farmer, other small producers and the consuming public are made by Attorney General Wickersham against the so-called trust which he would destroy as a violation of the Sherman law. Butter making has drifted to the large manufacturers, the natural increase in volume of business has been curtailed and prices to the people of the country have been enhanced, especially during the winter season, by the operations of the "conspirators," according to the government's petition in equity.

The following are named as defendants: Elgin Board of Trade; Charles H. Potter, Elgin, Ill.; H. C. Christians, Richfield, Wis.; J. H. Mason, Elgin; Colvin W. Brown, Elgin; A. C. Hawley, Jerseyville, Ill.; American Association Creamery Butter Manufacturers (unincorporated); James A. Walker, Chicago; George E. Haskell, Lincoln, Neb.; William D. Hoard, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; George L. McKay, Chicago; E. H. Forney, Abilene, Kas.; Henry Bridgeman, Duluth, Minn.; Joseph H. Rushton, Omaha; Charles Harding, Omaha; Arthur S. Hanford, Sioux City, Iowa; Carl W. Kent, Kansas City, Mo.; Henry A. Page, Toledo, Ohio; Samuel Schloser, Plymouth, Ind.; William A. Tilden, St. Paul; Samuel P. Wadley, Dubuque, Iowa; and W. T. Sherman White, Chicago.

Asks Injunctions.

Aside from the dissolution of the two organizations, the government seeks to enjoin the defendants from appointing a price-fixing committee from fixing prices; from quoting or publishing figures, purporting to be 'market prices," unless they are based upon bona fide sales of butter; from demanding that the Elgin price be used as a basis in making contracts for butter; and from making fictitious "wash sales" of butter to mislead as to actual prices at which butter is being sold.

ELGIN BOARD ABOLISHES PRICE-FIXING COMMITTEE

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 17.—In the most exciting annual meeting in its history, the Elgin board of trade Monday abolished the practice of 17 years' standing of arbitrarily fixing the price of butter by its quotation committee and adopted a plan to have the board itself determine the price of butter, based on actual sales.

The action came as a result of a suit recently filed by the federal government for dissolution of the board. In its bill the government mentioned the quotation committee as one of the means used by the alleged butter trust to control prices.

Reorganization of the board and amendment of its rules was the culmination of a bitter fight for control of the organization waged for many years between the commission or selling interests and the producers.

Led by James P. Younger of Chicago, the commission elected a board of five directors, abolished the quotation committee and made a number of other important changes.

Defeated at every turn, the producers faction under the leadership of Joseph Newman left the hall before the reorganization program had been put through and threatened to organize soon a rival board.

Among changes in the rules adopted is one lowering the quality standard of butter to score 92 points in summer months and 90 points in winter months. The present requirement is 93 points in the test throughout the year. Another change requires that all butter must be sold the same week in which it is made and that all prices are to be made from either Elgin or Chicago instead of from the shipping points.

BUTTER SUPPLY HELD BY ABSOLUTE CORNER

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Sixty thousand tons of butter, said to amount in the present state of the market to an absolute corner, is held in cold storage, according to facts gathered by a corps of 20 government secret service operatives in connection with the suti filed Saturday in the United States court to dissolve the alleged butter trust.

Profits amounting to between $11,000,000 and 17,550,000 may be realized from the store of butter which is enough to supply the entire consumption of the nation for several weeks.

The supply of butter on cold storage today is asserted to be 25,000,000 pounds more than was in sight at this date a year ago, which was made possible, according to the investigators, by the greater supply this year. Nevertheless it is asserted the greater supply has been sequestrated and the price is two cents a pound higher than a year ago.

BIG CONCERN DENIES ANY RELATION WITH ELGIN BOARD

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Officers of the American Association Creamery Butter Manufacturers deny that the organization has ever attempted to fix the price of butter or that it has any connection with the Elgin Board of Trade. George L. McKay, secretary of the association, said:

"Our organization has 52 members embracing the largest creamery butter manufacturers in the central states. Our members make about one-third of all the high grade butter sold in the United States. We have no connection with the Elgin Board of Trade and never have attempted to fix the price or manipulate the output of the product.

GUGGENHEIM TO LEAVE POLITICS

Colorado Millionaire to Retire From Senate and Public Life March 4.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—"When March 4 arrives I shall retire from the senate and from politics," said Senator Simon Guggenheim, of Colorado, yesterday. "It is the last political office I shall ever hold, except that of national committeeman. I shall never be a candidate for any other office and would not take any within the gift of the President or of my state."

Former Representative Albert Douglas, of Chillicothe, who represented the old Grosvenor district in the sixty-first congress, is going to Europe, and is planning a study of European affairs, particularly the situation in the Balkans. Mr. Douglas made a trip to that part of the world last year, and is deeply interested in conditions there. He will write impressions for several daily papers and declares that he will not think about American politics until two years hence, when he may try again for the house.

"There will not, in my opinion, be a general war in Europe," said Mr. Douglas at the Willard. "I hope not at any rate. When in Europe I visited the Balkans, and studied the people and the politics. There appears to have been one important point overlooked in viewing the Balkan situation. That is the natural sympathies and characterists of the Hungarians. Hungary is a part of the Austrian empire, but it must be remembered that Hungary is what was once known as Transylvania. Here people are by births and instincts in sympathy with the Servians. They were, like the Servians, at one time Serbs. In the war against Turkey there have been many Hungarians crossing the Servian border to enlist in the Servian army. I very much doubt, if Austria should declare war against Servia, whether the Hungarians would remain loyal to Austria. It is this, no doubt, that is making Austria hesitate long and think deeply. It is this that may prevent a general European war."

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, the newly elected superintendent of schools in Colorado, says that she is very much interested in the new studies of agriculture and domestic science.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

MALE HELP WANTED.

$10 per 100 upward paid tacking signs, distributing booklets, samples, etc. Send 6c stamps for price list paid, secure territory. E. Shepard, Lebanon, N. H.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O, Rehoboth, Delaware.

HELP WANTED.

Government Positions Open to Men and Women. $60.00 month. Annual vacations; short hours; no 'layoffs.' PARCELS POST means thousands of postal appointments. 'Pull' unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-31, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

$10.00 a day for agents. Selling the new 1912 fall style silk neckties and giving free with each purchase a beautiful monogram Roman gold finish Cuff Link and Stick Pin Set. Samples free. Dayton Neckwear Company, Room 66, Dayton, Ohio.

$12 SALARY weekly and 100 per cent profit. 25 cent Polishing Cloth, does work gallon liquid polish, needed by every woman, hotel, restaurant, garage, all stores; send for one. Particulars, Polmet Mfg. Co., 503 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUCTIONEERS.

MISSOURI Auction School (Largest in world) Send 10c stamps for Book, How to Get Business, Kansas City.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

BEAUTIFUL improved Ohio farms in "Western Reserve." Write for free catalog Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, Ohio.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Lands. For general farming, stock raising, corn, sugar cane, vegetables, fruit and nuts. Elevated country. Good water; $5.00 per acre and up. Terms one-fourth cash; liberal terms on balance. For illustrated folder and maps address George Kilborn, Secretary Alabama Land and Development Company, 409 North Royal St., Mobile, Ala.

FOR SALE—160 acres, bottom farm, highly improved; fine for alfalfa, corn. Made 750 bales cotton this year; everlasting water and timber. Price $40 per acre. J. F. Trice, Hastings, Oklahoma.

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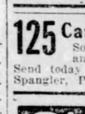

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HOLD BIBLE UNFIT FOR SCHOOL

Labor Delegates in South Vote Against Its Use.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 13.—Labor repudiated the use of the Bible in the public school of the country yesterday, when the southeastern labor congress turned down a favorable recommendation of the educational committee.

While a majority of the delegates based their opposition on sectarian grounds, all were not so considerate.

"Portions of the Bible are unfit to be sent through the mails, and some of its teachings are too infamous to be taught the school children of the land," declared J. C. Shanessy of St. Lou